PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,951.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD. Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17 Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6535
24th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9691
8th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
29th „	CALEDONIA	7556	MOLDAVIA	9600
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6523
19th „	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
26th „	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	8610	.....	.....
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9606
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6535
16th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10513	.....	.....
13th „	CHINA	7913	.....	.....
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6523
25th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing "at Ports en route"

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *7th November, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,365	Guionnet	27th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,398	Guionnet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

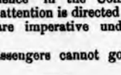
Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
AUSTRALIA	A. Tait	3505	17th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3060	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5001	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, H.N.R.	6124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3060	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	4th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5001	16th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	6124	4th May.
*AUSTRALIA	A. Tait	3505	22nd „
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	30th June

*Non-passenger Steamer.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 960

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 19th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 22nd Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 23rd Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwaska and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,836 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3500	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Armoan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

16*th November*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4361	12th Dec. 1906.
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th „ „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S, S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,969	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 58, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix	Rs. 550	Rs. 360

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers	Saloon Fare.
to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4982	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th „
KOERBER	5361	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th „
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th „
KOERBER	5361	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4982	16th „
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*A.F. FERDINAND	5044	24th January.
*† CHINA	5099	Early March.
*† AUSTRIA	7646	Early April,
*† A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

CHEAP PASSAGES to EUROPE available per Natal Passenger Liner S. S. "UMELALI" SAILING about the 17th November, 1906. This Ship carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Apply to

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	17th Nov.	24th Nov
KENJUN MARU	4809	G. S. Lepraik.	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES,
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES and a special assortment of RECORDS.

F. CABRAL & SON,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY

GIGANTIC SALE.

ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.

MADAME STANLEY begs to call your special attention to their stock of SILK BLOUSES, SILK UNDERSKIRTS, EVENING DRESSES, PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS, LACES, HATS, &c.,
all of which are being sold off at a GREAT SACRIFICE
to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.
DON'T MISS IT.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
MDME. STANLEY'S SALON
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LITTLE'S
PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIME STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.
CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

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Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

A Bigman always feel small after he has been taken in!

IT IS NOT ENOUGH

SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Nos. 16 and 18 MADON, SONS & CO. ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

THE
JEWELLERS
OF
WESTERN INDIA,
MARCKS & CO, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

English Made JEWELLERY	Up-To-Date.
English Made WATCHES	Up-To-Date.
English Made CLOCKS	Up-To-Date.
English Made SILVER-PLATE	Up-To-Date.
English Made ELECTRO-PLATE	Up-To-Date.

THESE ARE OUR SPECIALITIES.

Write for our New Catalogue of
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
and Specialities.

ARTISTIC AND DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TIP OF THE SEASON!
THE TALK OF THE TABLE!
THE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION!
IS
PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH & MOCHA COFFEE.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

STANDING REPUTATION OVER 35 YEARS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Kiya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE & INSTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. KEYMER & Co. [illegible] of the Best [illegible] EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

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SUFFERERS' TALISMAN.

"ZAM-ZAM" Is the only unfailing remedy for Cholera; Colic; Cramp; Flatulence; Dyspepsia; Lassitude. Almost instantaneous in its effect. Is an enduring, powerful, stimulant; Yet does not excite the vascular and nervous systems.

"ZAM-ZAM." It assists oxidation; keeps up the animal heat; stimulates circulation; and supports the exhausted state of the system.

"ZAM-ZAM" Is a great Germicide; is a safeguard against Epidemics of Cholera; Mosquito; Plague; Fever and other insects are killed by its smell.

"ZAM-ZAM." The only Deodorizer, Purifies the air. It forms the best Disinfectant to be sprinkled in sick-rooms; subsides stink.

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"ZAM-ZAM" Is an antiseptic Mouth-Wash; kills fetid smell; arrests decay; sweetens the breath; and imparts sensation of freshness.
Is an antiseptic Eau de Cologne, the best Refrigerant ever found. Absorbs heat marvellously.

☞ See the trade-mark of a wading bird,

Per Bot. ans. 8; and ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
ZOOMA MUSJID—BOMBAY.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness in each division, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same, the more prominent being sleeplessness, nerves of prostration or wearing, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely necessary in all such cases is *increased vitality*—power.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings is what THERAPION proves that as slight materials for decay supply more certainly succeed by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. By using as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted by place of what had so lately seemed worn-out. "and it," said a wholesome (and wonderful) restorative, purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions of either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose origin forms one of those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently relieved by the surprisingly invigorative essence, which is destined to ere long obliterate everything that had preceded it, for this wide-spread and numerous class of complaints.

THERAPION
Chemists throughout the world. Sole Proprietors, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on Stamp. Genuine Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of the Hon'ble Board of Excise Commissioners, Bombay.

SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

"ELYSIUM" ROLLER SKATING RINK.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, AT 9-30 (S. T.)
SPACIOUS ELEGANT PAVILION.
EXTENSIVE SKATING SURFACE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.
AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.
MONGINI BROTHERS'
REFRESHMENT BUFFET
IN THE
RINK GARDEN
From and after FRIDAY 23RD NOVEMBER.
SKATING SESSIONS.
Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30.
Evening from 9-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

FIRST SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON 24TH
NOVEMBER, from 2 to 4 O'clock.
Admission for Children under 12 years of age
with use of Skates.
ONE RUPEE

Arrangements can be made for
Private Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at
SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE,
HORNBY ROAD.

CHUPRA'S FIRE.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

The Bales Hemp Cotton, Cotton Waste, Cotton Fly, landed at No. 10 Victoria Dock, from Hatch No. 2 s. s. "Chupra" having been pronounced by Surveyors to be damaged by fire and/or smoke and/or water and to be unfit for shipment to Europe, are about to be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs MENESSE & Co., on behalf of the concerned,
Date of sale will be advertized later.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO,
BOMBAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1906. *Agents.*

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS—800 MILES.

BOMBAY TO SWANTWADI AND BACK—*via* POONA, SATARA KHOLAPUR & BELGAUM, BY kind permission of the Government of Bombay & H. E. the Governor-in-Council.
Subject to such modifications of route and conditons as Government may direct, MOTOR CAR TRIALS will be held during Christmas Week, December 24th to 29th under the auspices of the Motor Union of Western India :—

MONDAY, December 24th, 1906.
BOMBAY TO POONA—120 miles. Controls : Panvell & Khandalla.
TUESDAY, December 25th, 1906,
POONA TO KHOLAPUR—150 miles, Control : Satara.
Wednesday, December 26th, 1906.
KHOLAPUR TO SAWANTWADI—130 miles, Control : Belgaum.
Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur.
Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.
Saturday, December, 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay.
The trials are open to all classes of cars except racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—
Class A—For Cars costing £ 250 & under.
Class B—For Cars costing over £ 250 and up to & including £ 450
Class C—For Cars costing over £ 450 & up to & including £ 650.
Class D—For Cars costing over £ 650.
Entrance fees for each Car Rs. 50,—Close on December 8th,
Post Entries Fee Rs. 75—for each Car, close on December 15.
Rules of Competition—conditions of Entry, &c, &c,, on application to
THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Motor Union of Western India,
23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS are invited to submit tenders on or before the 25th instant for the construction of a CLUB HOUSE and TENNIS COURTS etc., (to cost about Rs. 15,000) on the plot of ground near Wodehouse Bridge.
Forms of Specification and list of quantities can be had on payment of Rs. 3, on application at the Offices of the undersigned where the plans can be seen and any information that may be required given between 2 and 4 p.m.
Tenders under sealed cover and marked "Commercial Gymkhana" must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid in cash to the Secretary of the Association, which will be forfeited in the case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
The Committee of the Association do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
A. W. WISE.
Secretary.
B. P. T. ASSOCIATION, LD.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
17th November, 1906.

EAST INDIAN AND BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAYS.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE BENGAL COAL FIELD.

WITH effect from November the 15th, 1906, and until further notice, the following REDUCED RATES will be introduced in local booking over the East Indian, and in through booking over the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways with the Bombay Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula, Oudh and Rohilkhand, North-Western, and Eastern Bengal State Railways, for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel, both for the Public and Railways, in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk—

Distance.	Present rate per ton. Rs. a.	Reduced rate per ton. Rs. a.
200 miles	5 2	4 9
400 "	6 8	5 6
600 "	7 13	6 4
600 "	9 1	6 15
700 "	10 6	7 11
800 "	11 10	8 6
900 "	12 14	9 1
1000 "	14 3	9 13
1100 "	15 10	10 8
1200 "	17 0	11 3

The differences between rates at the old scale and as now reduced are as follows to certain principal stations, from Jherria or Bhagi :—

	Present. Rs. a. p.	As reduced. Rs. a. p.
Cawnpore	8 15 0	5 15 0
Siliguri	8 4 0	6 8 2
Lucknow	8 10 0	5 13 0
Agra	10 18 0	7 1 0
Delhi	12 5 0	7 15 0
Umballa	13 14 0	8 9 0
Lahore	16 9 0	9 13 0
Ahmedabad	10 14 0	10 12 0
Nagpur	8 15 0	7 1 0
Amraoti	11 6 0	8 8 0
Dhamangaon	10 6 0	7 11 0
Surat	18 5 0	10 6 0
Broach	19 0 0	10 9 0

Reduced rates from the Bengal Coal fields served by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have already been introduced in local booking over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Rate tables for intermediate distances will be supplied on application to the Coal Manager, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, or to the Superintendent of Goods, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Garden Reach.
The special rates per ton already quoted to Bombay, Dadar and Kurla will remain unaltered.
All charges will be based on tonnage, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows :—

Below 7 cwt.	No charge.
7 cwt. and below 8 cwt	Charge as for ½ ton
8 cwt and below 12 cwt	charge as for ½ ton
12 cwt and below 18 cwt	charge as for ¾ ton
18 cwt and over	charge as for 1 ton

Railway Risk rates for coal and coke will be charged at 20 per cent. higher than the owner's risk rates above quoted.
The rebate on export coal and coke at owner's risk will continue

A. M. CLARK,
Traffic Manager, Bengal-Nagpur Ry.
W. A. DRING,
General Traffic Manager, East Indian Ry.
Calcutta, 10th November, 1906.

HARBOUR FERRIES.

ELEPHANTA.

THE PUBLIC are advised that in addition to the Daily Morning Service A SPECIAL STEAMER leaves BOMBAY for ELEPHANTA every FRIDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Four o'clock returning from Elephanta at 6-30. The Steamer will also touch at Uran both going and returning.
SINGLE FARES 1st. Class Re. 1-0-0. 2nd Class As. 8, 3rd. Class As. 2.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. BOMBAY S. N. Co., Ltd.
November, 1906.

The List of Applications for Shares will be CLOSED on receipt of the remaining applications for 75,000 Shares.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI. OF 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 2,00,00,000

Divided into 200,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each,
Of which the Directors have resolved to issue at present 150,000 Shares.

Of these, 75,000 Shares have already been privately applied for, and the remaining 75,000 Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows :—

Rs. 10 per Share on Application.
Rs. 10 per Share on Allotment.
Rs. 10 per Share on 1st March, 1907.
Rs. 10 per Share on 1st June, 1907.
Rs. 10 per Share on 2nd December, 1907.

The Directors do not intend to call up the remaining Rs. 50 per share, but will keep the same in reserve.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE MR. VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY.
SIR HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS, Kt.
RAJA GOCULDAS (of Messrs. Sewaram Khooshalchand, Jabulpore).
A. L. A. R. ARUNACHELLAM CHETTIAR, Esq. (Zemindar, Devcota).
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SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
CHATURBHOOJ MORARJEE, Esq.
PURSHOTUM VISRAM MOWJEE, Esq.
HURDATRAI GUNESHNARAYEN, Esq. (of Messrs. Tarachand Ghanshamdas).
LAKHAMSEY NUPPOO, Esq.
HEPTOOLA ESSOOFALLY, Esq. (of Messrs. Hyderally Cassumji Sons & Co.)
MANECKCHAND HIRACHAND, Esq.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA, Esq.

BANKERS :
BANK OF BOMBAY.
SOLICITORS :
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN.
REGISTERED OFFICE :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

The commerce and industries of India are expanding rapidly and there is no doubt that room exists for more Banks.

It is intended at present to confine the operations of the Bank to the internal trade of India, though under the Memorandum and Articles of Association power is reserved for opening branches in different parts of the world.

The Bank will open branches in different parts of India and Burma and every endeavour will be made to secure the services of qualified Indians for the management of the same.

The Bank, started, as it is, with the co-operation of Gujrati, Multani, Marwari, and Cutchee Shroffs, who have an inherited talent for Banking, may be confidently commended to the public as containing all the elements of a profitable and successful business, and the prospect of yielding steady dividends to the Shareholders.

The Bank will do all kinds of banking business subject to the provisions in the Memorandum and Articles of the Company, which distinctly forbid lending money upon mortgage or in any other manner upon the security of any immoveable property or the documents of title relating thereto, or lending money on the security of stock or shares of the Bank.

As unsuccessful banking is often the result of investing a large portion of the working capital of the Bank in one class of industry or commerce, this Bank will make it a point to apportion its investments.

Shareholders who will pay moneys in anticipation of calls on their shares, will be entitled to receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on such amounts up to the date of the calls.

Those shareholders who are willing to deposit moneys on account of the reserve call of Rs. 50 will be paid interest at 4 per cent. per annum every half year up to December 1910.

The system of calling up half the amount of the subscribed capital is common with many Banks. It enables shareholders to earn higher dividends and affords additional security to the depositors.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank may be inspected at the office of the Company at Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, and every person applying for a Share or Shares in the Bank, or to whom any Share or Shares in the Bank shall be allotted, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained at the office of the Bank, Sirdar's Buildings Apollo Street, Bombay, or from the office of the undersigned, 12, Hummum Street, Bombay.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for Shares should be made on the accompanying form, which should be sent together with the amount payable on application, to the Directors of the Bank at the address appearing on the form.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman.

DATED, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, CARRIAGE PAIRS and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

T. C. NAPLES,

BOMBAY STABLE COMPANY,
BYCULLA.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.

TO LET.

BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to
B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.,
House Agents.
No. 2, Dean Lane.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

To MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59, Bridge St., GLASGOW.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer," by J. W. Sothern, M. I. E. S, 5th Edition, revised and enlarged, Price 8s. post free.

"The Marine Steam Turbine," by the same Author new edition, Price 6s. 6d. Post Free.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

INDIAN TREES: An account of Trees, Shrubs, Bamboos, Palms, &c., indigenous or commonly cultivated in the British Indian Empire. By Dietrich Brandis, K. C. I. E., assisted by Indian Forestors. Illustrated. Rs. 18-6.

THE PSYCHOLOGY AND TRAINING OF THE HORSE. By Count Eugenio Martinego Cesaresco. With photogravure frontispiece. Rs. 9-3.

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A LITERARY HISTORY OF PERSIA, from Firdawsi until Sadi (A. D. 1000 1290). By Edward G. Browne, M. A., M. B., &c, Rs. 10-15.

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Cloth, Rs. 2-4 each.	Paper, Rs. 1-12 each.
The Lady Evelyn.	By Max Pemberton.
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The Miracle Worker.	By G. Maxwell.
The Wages of Pleasure.	By J. A. Steuart.
The Fruit of the Tree.	By Teignmouth Shore.
A Midsummer Day's Dream.	By H. B. Marriott Watson.
Out of the Running.	By A. and C. Askew.
A Persian Roseleaf.	By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
The Cruise of the Dazzler.	By Jack London.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to One P.M., on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of November, 1906 for the work of proposed roof and blue stone paving between the two existing Stores Godown at Ghinchpokli Central Stores.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c.,may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 256 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E, M. I. M. E. &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Bombay 16th November, 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up till 1 P.M. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, 23rd Instant, for the PURCHASE for REMOVAL of the two large Oil Storage Tanks as they stand on the North Reclamation, Mody Bay.
Conditions and further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Chief Engineer.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY 12TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO: LD.,

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, during the Official year ending 31st March, 1908.
Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, 8/1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 for each
All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of stores" and "Tender for supply of Stationery" and sealed and addressed to the AGENT, BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY, 12, Garden Reach, Road, Calcutta.
All Tenders will be opened by the Agent at his office No. 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 4th January 1907 at 12 noon.
Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the undersigned on application.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
F. BREWSTER,
Offg. Chief Storekeeper.
KHARGPUR, Dated 12th November, 1906.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc,

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
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CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch,

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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PUCK OF POOK'S HILL
BY RUDYARD KIPLING. Rs. 4-8.

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Paper Re. 1-12. Cloth Rs. 2-4
The Car of Destiny. By C.N. and A. M. Williamson
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The Cruise of the Dazzler. By Jack London.
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessel during the Week.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUCK—Oct. 24, at Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W., wife of Capt. C. H. Buck, Indian Army, Punjab Commission, of a son.
BEADON.—Oct. 29, at Fieldhurst, Addlestone, wife of Capt. L. Beadon, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.
HEPPER—Oct. 27, at Basingstoke, wife of Capt. A. Hepper, R. E. of a son.
JAMES.—Oct. 29, at the Manor House, Leavesden Green, Watford, wife of Major S. R. James, Royal Warwickshire Regt of a daughter.
LEWISHAM.—Oct, 27, at Princess Gardens, Viscountess Lewisham of a daughter.
MATHEWS—October 27, at Minbu, Upper Burma, the wife of H. M. S. Mathews, Burma Commission, of a son.
ORR—Oct. 29, at Chester Street, Belgrave Square, wife of Capt. J. A. Orr, of a daughter.
POLLOCK—Oct 19, at Valetta, Malta, wife of Major C. E. Pollock Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.
SMYTH—Oct. 22, at Plymouth, wife of Capt. F. J. N. Smyth, R A of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUTTER—CLARE—Oct. 24, at St Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, C, son of the late Col. Butter, of Paskelly, Perthshire, to Madge, Clark.
DEVENISH-MEARES—MOORE—October 27, at St. James's Church, Paddington, Major-Gen, W. L. Devenish-Meares, D. L., J. P., Meares Court, Co. Westmeath to Florence, daughter of the late Rev. F. W. Moore, Vicar or Driffield, Derbyshire.
FERGUSON—KENDALL—October 24, at St. Swithin's Church, Southsea, Fleet-Surg. J. C. Ferguson, R. N., son of the late Judge Ferguson, of Garryduff, Co. Limerick, to Mabel, widow of the late Capt. Kendall, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and daughter of the late Dep. Insp.-Gen. D. Finucane, R. N.
GRANT DUFF—LUDBROOK October 22, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, A. Grant Duff, Captain 42nd Highlanders, son of the late Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, to Ursula, daughter of Lord Avebury.
IRVINE—MCGAUN—October 23, at the Oratory, Brompton, F.D' Irvine, Captain Royal Engr., to Emily Marion, daughter of Col T. J. McGaun, Indian Medical Service, retired.
JENKINS—WORTHINGTON—October 25, at the Church of the British Embassy, Paris, Col. E. G. Jenkins, late First Bombay Lancers, son of the late Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P. for Shrewsbury, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R.S. Worthington B.L.
VIVIAN—HAMILTON—October 26, at St. Brigid's, Castleknock, the Hon. C. Vivian, M.V.O., son of the late Lord Swansea, to the Hon. Winifred Hamilton, daughter of Lady Holm Patrick.

DEATHS.

COURT—October 23, at Baskerville Road, Wandsworth Common, Mary Brugge, wife of T. A. Court, and daughter of Capt, H. B. Biscoe, aged 49.
CUNLIFFE—October 24, at Petton Park, Salop, W. L., son of Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Cunliffe, aged 27.
HAYNES—October 24, at Quesnales, Teddington, J. Haynes, Solicitor, of Teddington, and Vernon, Street, West Kensington, aged 60.
PEARSON—October 26 at Clifton, G., son of Col. G. F. Pearson Indian Army, aged 39.
THOMSON—October 24, at Lancaster Road, North Kennington, W. K. Thomson (late James McEwan & Co., Ltd., Melbourne, aged 72.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—November 5, at Quetta, the wife of Lieut. W. B. Roberts, The 101st Grenadiers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GLASFURD—HEINIG—November 10, at Christ Church, Chitagong, by the Rev. H. T. Millett, Charles Lamont, Robertson Glasfurd, third son of the late Major-General C. L. R. Glasfurd, to Dorothy Maud Chester, eldest daughter of Mr. R. L. Heinig, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Division.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 5h. 22m.; High water 11-31m., Low water, 5-36m., 5-34a.
P. and O. Extra Steamer Arcadia, from London 27th October, due to arrive at daylight.
Arrival of H. H. the Gackwar per extra steamer Arcadia.
Meeting of Indian Congress Standing Committee.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 0-23m., 0-17a. Low water, 6-21m., 6-18a.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some Dhotars, an umbrella, a pair of slippers, a box and a watch has been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences on the 20th inst., the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presiding.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN THE COMMON JAIL.—In one of the most congested parts of the native town cholera has broken out vigorously. This is at Oomercarry. In the same locality stands His Majesty's common jail where already two fatalities, due to this epidemic, have occurred, and seven more are under treatment. One of these two victims was a Purdeshi named Binda Bissesar (25) who was admitted into the jail on the 12th instant on a sentence of seven days' regorous imprisonment. Two days after his admittance he developed symptoms of cholera and died of it yesterday. The other victim was one De-Souza, a Goanese under trial, who had been committed to the Sessions, but was detained in the jail pending the hearing of the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry., Vol. String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Two Step	A Coon Band Contest	A Pryar
Selection	The Cingalee	Monckton
Valse	Wiener Frauen	P Lehar
Selection	Nigro Musical Comedy	
	In Dahomey	M Cooke
Zin Idyll	Waldesduetern	A Czibulka
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Caprice	The Whistler and his Dog	A Pryor

MUSIC AT GREEN'S—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	New Calonial	Hall
Overture	La Ruche D'Or	Brepsant
Caprice	Whistler and his Dog	Pryor
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Song	Stuart
Valse	Illusion	Waldteufel
Pizzicatti	Baby's Sweetheart	Corri
Valse	Auf Glatten Fluten	Starke
Galop	Motor Car	Gilchrist

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	"Fest" from Tannhauser	Wagner
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Cornet Solo	La Barber Du Saville	Rossini
Valse	Wiener Blut	Strauss
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Serbe	Kralitchina	Doizy
Valse	Orion	Lotter
Andante	"Judex" from "More et Vitae"	Gounod

MUSIC AT THE CAFE CHANTANT AT BANDRA.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Cafe Chantant this evening commencing at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) :—

March	Warcat	P H Collins
Valse	La Plus Belle	Walteaufel
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Godfrey
American Sketch	By the Swansea River	Middleton
Cake Walk	Weary Willie	Neat
Overture	Light Cavalry	J Hartman
March	Secret	Greach
Cake Walk	Dinah's Jubilee	Middleton
A Hunting Scene	Early Morning	Buccalori
Song	Under the Bamboo Tree	Hesult
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea	Piccle Solo, Merrily
Galop	Motor Ride	T Bidgood

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, for the election of a Dean and five Syndics. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided. The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar who was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and seconded by the Hon Mr Giles, was the only candidate proposed for the office of Dean of the Faculty; and he was duly elected as such. With regard to the office of Syndics, there were only five condidates proposed for the five seats, and they were declared duly elected, namely the Rev. Father Dreck. mann, the Rev. Dr. Mackchan, Mr. W. H. Sharp, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and Mr. A M. Masani.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay :—

Aurangabad, Sonilal Chunilal Peerbhayes; Mandla C S. Plomer; Fatehpur, Chandsaing Goordowara; Ahmednagar, Mohonlal Pranpeswandas Null Bazaar; Kutiyana, Virji Thar; Matheran, Bansji; Asamgarh, Naima Mohulla Menin Mala Harumsith; Hyderabad, Laqustalli House Hussainath Bankir; Jodhpur J B, Sirmati Dave Kansyalal Balkishan near Mahadeo temple; Kesgang, Ramjiram; Madras 01, Narbury carriage camp office: Peshawar city, Erlesance; and Karachi city, Arseacle.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

A Committee Meeting was held on Wednesday Nov 14th, in the Union's room at Esplanade Road.

The following new members were elected :—

Messrs. Ibrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mahomed Hajee Saboo, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim, Life Members.

Messrs. Nigel F. Paton, Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim, M. C. Khambatta and Fazel D. Allana, Ordinary Members.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries presented a report as to the condition of the route for the proposed Trials at Chrismas. Owing to an unbridged river between Belgaum & Hubli, the road to Hubli has been found impracticable. It has therefore been decided, subject to the sanction of Government, to run from Belgaum to Sawantwadi or Vengoorla. This road has been found to be in excellent condition & passes through very picturesque scenery. It includes the Amboli Ghat which is ten miles long, with easy gradients and, this will materially add to the value of the Trials as a test of Reliability.

A letter was considered requesting the Committee to allow Motor Cyclists to participate in a portion of the Trials. It was decided that this could not be arranged for in the forthcoming Trials, but that a similar competition for Motor Cyclists should be included on the next occasion of holding Trials if found practicable.

It was resolved that, in order to secure the financial position of the Union, all Life Membership subscriptions shall be invested in approved securities in the names of The President, one of the Secretaries and Mr. Naronji Dwarkadas as Trustees.

The rules & conditions of the forthcoming Trials were further discussed & full particulars are now available on application to the Secretaries.

A SIMPLETON AND A CLEVER THIEF.

It has been reported to the police by one Narotum Becher, a Hindu residing in Jugjiwan Kika Street that on the 8th instant he met an astrologer on the Clare road who told him he would get a good service and better pay in a few days. This was overheard by a man sitting by the complainant, who volunteered to procure him a good job. The next day this man went to the complainant's house whence they both proceeded to go to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office at Churchgate. Arriving at the latter place the complainant was taken to the second floor of the building. The man who had accompanied the complainant asked for Rs. 2 which the complainant gave him. After a few minutes' absence the man returned to the complainant and said he had arranged for a good job for him in that office and a medical man was now coming to examine him to ascertain whether he was physically fit for the job. He advised the complainant to take of his coat to enable the doctor to examine him thoroughly. He also advised him to remove his ornaments from his person, or else the doctor would charge him heavily for declaring him fit for the job, thinking he was a rich man. The complainant believed this man's story and entrusted him with his coat and ornaments of the value of Rs. 580. The man then left the complainant where he was and went downstairs saying the medical man would soon be coming. The complainant waited for a long time but neither the doctor nor the man himself ever came to him. He got suspicious and reported the matter to the police. The thief is being sought for by the police.

MISS WILLIAMS' WEDDING.

On Wednesday, October 31st, at St. Pauls, Knightsbridge, Miss Cora Williams only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams of Washington House, Basil Street, London, and Bombay, was married to Mr. Arthur Wemyss Reed, nephew of Sir Stanley Clarke. The church was very beautifully decorated with tall palms and white flowers and the service was fully choral. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. D. Williams of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wore a lovely gown of white ninon de soie and Liberty satin embroidered in silver, and her long tulle veil hung from a chaplet of orange blossom: her bouquet was of orchids and lilies of the valley. She was attended by two adult bridesmaids, Miss F. C. Perkins and Miss Hemming, in picture dresses of rose coloured taffetas, short waisted with white chiffon vests, and hats of mole coloured velvet trimmed with roses and ribbon to match the hats, and one tiny child, Miss Doreen Parsons, in white and silver carrying a basket of Katherine Mermay roses. The bridesmaids had bouquets of these roses, gifts of the bridegroom, as were the peridot and tourmaline pendants on gold chains that they wore, while to the child he gave a pearl pendant. Captain E. Stanley Clarke Scots Guards, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. After the wedding, Mrs. Harry Williams entertained a few friends and relations at Washington House, after which Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reed left for Chaceley Lodge, Tewkesbury, the bride travelling in a raspberry coloured cloth gown with sable tie and muff. The presents over 300 in number included diamond tiara and cheque from the Father and Mother of the bride, diamond pendant diamond marquise ring from the Mother of the bride, two diamond rings and ponycart from bridegroom to bride, while the bride gave a pearl pin and race glasses to the bridegroom. The bride's three brothers gave her a crocodile dressing case with silver fittings and Mrs. Clarkson Williams gave a diamond ring. From Sir Stanley and Lady Clarke, diamond and peridot pendant and table glass; ruby and diamond links from Captain Stanley Clarke and an antique silver inkstand from Miss Amy Clarke; Cheque and furniture from Mrs. S Reed and cheques also from Mrs Marshall, Mr. J. R. Yorke, Mr. and Hon. Mrs V Yorke, and Mr E Fitch. Eutree Dishes, Mr and Mrs Percy Reed, Silver vase from Admiral Sir Edmund and Lady Fremantle, silver writing set, General and Mrs Hendersons; antique mirror, Capt and Hon Mrs R. Yorke, silver teapot, cream-jug and sugar basin from Mr and Mrs Frank Bibby, Fur lined carriage rug and menu-holders, Col, and Mrs. E. Baird; silver inkstand, Mary Duchess of Hamilton and the Marchioness of Graham; silver sugar sifter from Lord Hawke; an old French silver coffee pot from Col, and Mrs C. Needham and Mrs Harry Williams to the bridegroom, a cheque and photo frame.

A LOCAL QUESTION.

Asked a Hundred Times by the Majority of People.

There isn't a reader of a newspapers in Bombay but has repeatedly asked himself as his eyes rested for a moment on advertisements that extolled the merits of some article and backed them up by testimonials from people they knew nothing about—are these testimonials true?

The curious or reasoning class go a little further and often wonder how these testimonials were obtained. It is a difficult question to answer as the parties referred to live in England or some other country.

But just keep your eye on the space of your paper—the only space occupied by an article testified to by local Advocates—and the question will no longer trouble you. Like all the evidence about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills published in this paper, every word of the statement that follows is from a Bombay citizen. Hunt them up if you doubt an item published and get a personal corroboration. Begin with with his case.

Nurse F. E. Anthony, Diplomed Nurse and Midwife of many years' experience in Bombay and England. Residence, Ripon Building, Ferguson Road, says :—

I have had occasion to prescribe Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for patients and found they relieve pain very quickly, especially backache caused through inflammation of the kidneys. They are also invaluable in cases of Urinary complaints, and if taken as prescribed will not fail to afford relief.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are composed of purely vegetable medical Agents in a combination best adapted to the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections.

Every day we are publishing statements made by Bombay citizens regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. You will be sure to know some of them.

Sold by all medicine dealers Rs 2 per bottle; or 6 for Rs. 10-8, or direct from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

Be sure you ask for "Doan's," the kind Nurse Anthony speaks of.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, NOVEMBER 12.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

The General Orders of to-day's date contain the pleasing announcement that His Highness the Nizam has been graciously pleased to command that, with effect from the beginning of this month, Major the Nawab Mahir-ud-Daulah, Bahadur, is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to Government Military Department, in which position he has been officiating for the last two years. The Major is very popular amongst the men and officers of the Military Department and his appointment has been received with considerable gratification by all in the service. There are several officials holding other high appointments in the Nizam's Government service, who are awaiting confirmation by His Highness, and there was a rumour last week that a *Firman* had been issued regarding them. Now that one portion of that rumour has proved to be true, the rest may be expected to follow shortly. Officiating appointments are very often an experience of years, and the fact that an official is officiating in a post for a number of years is in itself no criterion that he will be confirmed in it. The principle cannot be said to be a sound one; for although there may be a slight pecuniary saving to the Government in the salaries attached to these posts, it is more than counterbalanced by the evils that the system gives rise to. In the first place, the officiating incumbent, not being sure of his own place and of what may happen any day, naturally besitates to exercise an independent discretion in the disposal of matters, and if he were inclined to do so, he would be hampered on all sides by interested parties. It would, therefore, be much wiser in the long run, if these officiating appointments are attended to within a reasonable time and not allowed to continue indefinitely.

THE CITY REGISTRAR.

The appointment of Moulvie Abdul Hamid, to the post of Registrar of the City High Court, which had fallen vacant by the death of Moulvie Abdul Kadar, has been confirmed by the Government. An important circumstance connected with the present appointment is that it has been decided to give the Registrar a consolidated salary of Rs. 300 a month instead of the commission the incumbent has drawn hitherto, which came up to nearly Rs. 900 a month sometimes. The appointment has also given some satisfaction to the Vakils of the city, as Mr. Abdul Hamid was one of them.

THE BANK FAILURES IN MADRAS.

While these Bank failures have brought forth the utmost sympathy from all sides, there is a humorous circumstance connected with them so far as some Hyderabadees are concerned. I refer to those who, holding high places in His Highness' service, have been feathering their nests quite comfortably, and not selecting any of the local Banks for hoarding their ill-gotten wealth lest their secret eked out, had gone all the way to Madras to find safety for their hoards and immunity from their evil doings. Their position reminds me of a thief stung by a scorpion in the cupboard or safe that he is operating on! How truly does the satire of Robbie Burns impress itself here, that "the best laid schemes o'mice an'men, aft gang a-gley!"

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Founder's Day.

Yesterday was Founder's Day of the Cathedral Boys' High School of Bombay, and a musical entertainment was given in the evening in the school premises in the Fort. The spacious dormitory on the second floor was tastefully decorated with flags and was brilliantly illuminated. Though the function was of a semi-official nature, the attendance was a large one. The coolness of the evening made it more enjoyable to those present. The design on the programme cards was tastefully executed by Mr. G. Wittet, and consisted of the School arms and motto "Efficient: Clarum: Studia" with the name of the school printed below, surrounded by floral and artistic borders. The entertainment was opened by the singing of the old English naval melody "Tom Bowling." This was admirably rendered by the choir boys, who are trained by Mr. Edgar Faulkner, the Cathedral organist, and they did him much credit. Mr. J. G. Martin's rendering of the "Queen of Love" was not less praise-worthy. Miss Hamilton, who is new to Bombay audiences, was heard at her best in the "Damon" by Max Stange. She sang with much taste and expression, and promises to become a favourite in the musical world at no distant date. Next came Mr. Edgar Faulkner. He sang the popular song "Let me like a Soldier fall" with all his old sweetness and feeling, and, as usual it earned for the singer the admiration of those who had the opportunity of hearing him. Miss Andrews gave "Roses" by Joseph Adams which was encored. The old English Ballad with the plaintive story of Barbara Allen was rendered with much effect by Masters G. Lawless, C. M. Clumpha and J. Grant. Miss Baker sang "Sleep, My Love, Sleep" by Sullivan. Her rich voice and the way in which she rendered the song pleased the audience greatly. Then followed a song by Mr. G. E. Thomas. The song was "A song by sunset," and was very well rendered. On account of the illness of Mr. J. S. Marsh, the duet "Professions was" not sung. This was unfortunate because of the wellknown ability of Mr. Marsh to keep his audience amused. The first part of the programme was closed by the "British Grenadiers" by the choir-boys. Through the kindness of Col. Sargent, commanding the G I P Railway Volunteers, the band of the regiment under the able direction of Mr. A. Mallendaine accompanied the Bombay Pierrots, who had the second part of the programme all to themselves. The accompanist was Mr. Seymour Dove. The second party of the programme was the most successful of all the events of the evening. Messrs Brand, Busay, Creft, Cargill, Jackson and Wilson, took part in it.

The entire success of the evening was greatly due to the able efforts of Mr. T. A. Savage, Principal of the Institution.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted a further enquiry at the Morgue yesterday, relative to the death of Bai Kamlabai Ramrao Ajinkia, aged 26, a well-to-do Hindu widow, residing at Girgaum Road.

Sub-Inspector Guider was in charge of the case, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, assisted by Superintendent O'Keeffe, led the evidence on behalf of the Police. Mr. Chunnilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. Balabhoy Ramrao Kothare and family.

From facts already reported it will be remembered that on the night of the 7th instant deceased was found breathing heavily and Dr. K. N. Gokhle was called. As more serious symptoms developed Dr. M. G. Deshmukh was sent for. The two medical men consulted and gave a joint certificate stating that the deceased had a sudden apoplectic fit resulting in coma and then death. Subsequently a report was made to the Police that it was a suspicious case of death, due to carbolic acid poisoning. On the 8th, Dr. Powell Surgeon to the Ooroner and Police, made a *post-mortem* and found that the deceased had died of carbolic acid poisoning.

At the Wednesday's inquest, Balabhai Ramrao, a brother in-law of the deceased and with whom the deceased lived, when examined said that deceased's father died, on the 15th of October last. During the life-time of her father witness asked him to make a will as the witness feared that his brothers might claim his property. On the death of her father witness took possession of all his moveable property including a box of ornaments which witness removed to his mother's house at Kandewadi. The ornaments were worth about Rs. 1,500. After her father's death deceased always lived in a sad mood and was not in good health. She had complained that she could not digest food and that she was tired of life, and that it would be better for her to die. On the night in question witness and his wife found deceased lying on her back on the floor-bed. She was foaming at the mouth and was breathing heavily. She was unconscious. Witness smelt nothing unusual on deceased or in the rooms. Witnesses woke up his servant Sonoo and told him to search the house to find out if deceased had taken anything because she was in the habit of saying she would take something to destroy herself. On searching the house they found a bottle lying in the room. Witness had seen that bottle eight or nine months before this in the house. Witness did not know who had brought the bottle there. Drs. Gokhale and Deshmukh were then sent for. After showing the bottle, found in the house to Dr. Gokhale, witness gave it to his wife and he could not say what became of the bottle after that. He said nothing to the Police about his suspicion about the carbolic acid. When witness heard Dr. Powell speak of the carbolic acid, he told the police the whole story about it.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

MORE IMPORTANT.

THE JUSTICE: This village has got to make these automobilists observe the speed law, an' that's all there is to it.

THE SELECTMAN: But if ye make'em observe it, how kin ye fine'em for breaking it? *Century.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A SUIT BY A HINDU WIDOW.

Her Solicitors Called Upon to Account.

IN the High Court, Original side, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar heard a suite brought by Jamnabai, widow of Trecum Nathu, against Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Moos, solicitors, in which the plaintiff prayed that an account may be taken from the defendants of a sum of Rs. 7,000 and all other monies received by them as advance in suit 432 of 1892, and that defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff whatever amount may be found due to her on taking such account. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Lawndes and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in the year 1892, one Tejbai, co-widow of the plaintiff, filed an administration suit against the plaintiff in the High Court, suit No. 432 of 1892, through the defendants. Tejbai died in 1899, and by an order dated 29th August 1899, it was directed that the suit should abate, and that the costs of all parties, including the costs of the defendants, should be paid out of the estate of the deceased Trecum Nathu, the husband, of the plaintiff; and it was declared that the defendants should have a lien, as against the plaintiff, on the ornaments deposited in the Bank of Bombay, for such of their costs as might not be recoverd from the estate. By an order of 12th December 1902, Mr. N. C. Macleod was appointed the receiver to take charge of the box containing the ornaments which were deposited with the Bank of Bombay; and he took charge of the box. On the 25th January 1902, the plaintiff deposited with Mr. Macleod a sum of Rs. 7,000 for payment of the costs of the defendants, payable to them under the order of 29th August, and other costs incurred by them, including the costs of the receiver. Defendants received the amount from Mr. Macleod on the 27th January 1902. Through her attorneys, Messrs. Little and Co., the plaintiff repeatedly called upon the defendants to render to her an account of the sum of Rs. 7,000 and of the advances received by them through their client Tejbai, but they for some time did not render any account. On the 5th August 1902, they rendered an account, wherein they had not given credit for a sum of Rs. 2,000, received by them as advances, and had charged several sums of money not payable by the plaintiff. The thereupon registered the defendants to hand over the papers and copies of the bills of costs, but they had hitherto failed to do so. Plaintiff said that, on taking proper accounts, the defendants would be found indebted to her in the sum of Rs. 3,500.

The defendants, in their written statement, said that prior to 27th January 1902, they had a lien on the ornements mentioned, for their costs which had been expressly made a change on them, and also for costs incurred in protecting the charge and for the purpose of realising the sum; and they where also entitled to be paid out of the estate of Iricum Nathu other sums. Under the order of the 12th December 1901 (not 1902 as alleged in the plaint), they were entitled to have the ornaments sold by the receiver, and to have their claim paid out of the proceeds. The key of the box of ornaments was in the possession of the plaintiff, who was very anxious that the box should not be opened. After some time it was agreed that, in consideration of the defendants forbearing to visit on having the box opened and the ornaments sold, a sum of Rs.7,000 should be paid to the defendants, to be applied by them in payment of all costs due up to that date. In pursuance of the arrangement, defendants received Rs. 7,000 from the receiver on the 27th January 1902. They denied that they were repeatedly called upon to account for the sum of Rs 7,000. As their bills had not been taxed, they were unable at once to render an account; but did so on the 5th August 1902. After referring to and explaining some of the items in the accounts, defendants said they had not given credit for Rs. 2,000, because the plaintiff was not entitled to credit for the same. Defendants denied that they had charged in their account any monies not payable by plaintiff; or that the plaintiff had repeatedly requested them to hand to her the papers, etc. No such request had ever been made. The suit was barred by limitation, and should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of details of the matter was proceeded with.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

In the High Court, appellate side, their Lordships Justice Russell and Justice Beaman disposed of a suit brought by one Muhamad Amin Valad Atuhamad Ibrahim the appellant (original Plaintiff), for the recovery of possession of the house described in the plaint together with open ground appurtenant to it from respondents, Hassan Valad Muhamad Ibrahim, Khatoo Bibi and Kamal (the original defendants). The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Messrs. Mahadev Vanan Bhat and Purshottam Parasharam Khare.

The original suit was decided by the subordinate Judge of Mahad who awarded the Plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the first class subordinate Judge of Thana reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs.

An appeal from the decision of the lower Court was dismissed under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aston on the 4th September 1905. An appeal against that decision having been preferred under section 15 of the Amended Letters patent, notice was ordered to issue by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell. The circumstances of the case are that Plaintiff filed a suit against his brother Hassan, the 1st Defendant, the 2nd Defendant (wife of the 1st Defendant), the 3rd Defendant (wife of a deceased brother of the Plaintiff) to recover possession of house and grounds which belonged to the father of the Plaintiff and Defendant No, 1,

The Plaintiff's case was that by a registered sale deed in 1885 he purchased the property from his father. In 1886 certain mortgagees filed a suit against the Plaintiff and his father and mother on a mortgage bond executed by the father. The Court of first instance as also the District Court held that sale to be a sham transaction and there is no doubt that the Plaintiff paid off that mortgage deed. The first Court held that Plaintiff was entitled to succeed to his father's property, the material issues raised therein being (1) Whether the property in suit belong to the Plaintiff and (2) whether the sale to Plaintiff, if any be proved is fraudulent, colourable and collusive as alleged by the Defendants.

Their Lordships remarked that the first Court, however, appears not to have gone into the question whether the Plaintiff actually paid any consideration for the sale and seems to have assumed that the deed dispensed with proof thereof. As is well known, however, the law in India differs from that in England on this point, and previous to the Contract Act, the Privy Council held that the fact of an instrument being under seal does not of itself, in India, import that there was sufficient consideration (2 Bengal Law Report, Privy Council, page III). Under that Act the fact of the agreement being in writing dispenses with consideration only in the cases mentioned in clauses 1 and 3 of Section 25. Neither of these clauses, however, apply, the latter being quite inapplicable and the former only referring to an instrument in writing registered and made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other, which does not appear to have been the consideration for the deed in question.

The first Court rightly held that the onus of proving the 2nd issue as aforesaid was on the defendant and holds that there was no evidence to prove that plea. But unfortunately the lower court proceeds to discuss the evidence for the Plaintiff on the question of consideration and the reasoning of that court did not appear to their Lordships to be satisfactory. It is unfortunate that the first court had not before it the proceedings and decree in the suit of 1886. The case accordingly went on appeal, but the appellate court has not dealt with it in the way in which it should have been dealt with, because in the first place it is evident from the judgment of the lower appellate court that the learned Judge had in his mind the principles applicable to a purchase by one member of a joint Hindu family from another, whereas the parties herein being Muhamadans, the law applicable to Hindu cannot in any way apply to this case. That this is so is evident from many expressions of the lower Appellate Court, Moreover the lower Appellate Court has not considered the question whether any consideration for the deed was actually proved. The judgment of that court seemed to be entirely based upon the Judgement in the said suit of 1886.

When have hail, observed their Lordships, addressed to us very lengthy arguments upon the question whether that judgment was admissible at all or not—and it is impossible to hold that the jud

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1906.

INDIA ON JAPAN.

THE third Occasional Report issued from the office of the Director-General of Education is perhaps even more interesting to the general public than the last publication on the text-books of the Bombay Presidency. In this volume Professor Sharp of the Elphinstone College in Bombay, gives an account of Japanese education as seen by him during a furlough of some months spent in Japan in 1904. In the first place we must congratulate Professor Sharp on the skilful manner in which he has made his report—a large book of 500 pages—interesting. The historical sketch with which the book opens gives, in the most attractive manner, a clear account of the growth of education in Japan and shows how the nature of the people, the conditions of the country and foreign influence have combined to bring education in Japan to its present pitch of excellence. To those interested in education the whole book is of value, but to the general reader more than half the book will appeal as a delightful and sympathetic account of a nation's determination and success. We have not space to give even a summary of the different divisions of the book, but attention may be drawn to such parts where the reader in India may gain some useful lessons. We have frequently heard orators in India, urging the public to take a lesson from Japan and to do in the near future what Japan has done in the recent past. Professor Sharp teaches us that this is not to be hoped for unless the Indians are willing to give up much that they have clung to up to the present with great tenacity. In Japan there is but one vernacular from one end of the country to the other, and all people eat the same kind of food. Those who have had anything to do with boarding-houses, hostels and the living arrangements of Indians, will realise at once that many of the difficulties connected with Indian Education are removed by these two simple facts. We fear the Indian peoples will never agree to sink their differences in the matter of food and speech, so educational progress in India will never be as rapid as in Japan. The Japanese student seems a different person from the schoolboys and undergraduates we meet in India. Professor Sharp shows very clearly that the Japanese are—to use a popular expression—tremendously keen. They insist on being taught and will not allow any tendency to idleness on the part of the teacher. The incompetent or unpopular teacher is actually removed from a school by the boys who "strike" and refuse to be taught by him. The examination is not made so much of in Japan as in this country. Students "cram" to pass, but they cram to avoid "degradation," rather than for reward. There are few, if any, prizes and few scholarships.

Here we have several lessons for India. We are accustomed to see boys and masters droving through the day for most of the terms and cramming furiously for an examination. We find a "pot-hunting" spirit displayed in the matter of prizes and a general outcry for more scholarships. In Japan, "the whole apparatus of public rewards is discouraged." In India, not only do the students clamour for scholarships and prizes but even the donors of scholarships have been known to look for some "public reward" in recognition of their generosity. In the arrangement of its schools Japan seems to be ahead of India. There is in Japan what we may call an extra school between the High School and the University. Consequently the Japanese student takes longer than the Indian to get his degree, but is probably a better educated person. The Japanese students and teachers enable the most even of their holidays. The latter frequently spend their vacations in visits to large towns when a course of some special study such as chemistry can be followed and arrangements are made to give such people every convenience. There is not much of this spirit found in India. If a man writes during his holidays it is more usually for the purpose of earning ready cash than to fit himself more completely for his profession. Schools for the blind exist and it is interesting to note that the practice of massage is almost entirely in the hands of the blind who are taught on lay figures at their schools.

Schools in Japan seem to be better equipped as a rule than Indian schools and this is not surprising when it is seen that Japan spends far more than British India on education. As Lord Curzon brought the Chiefs' College in India into some prominence, the Peers' school in Japan may be compared to those institutions. Professor Sharp does not give a very good account of the Peers' school, for we read: "The present buildings are poor and the want of a dormitory is much felt; . . . Lack of moral stamina, in fact, seems to be the chief failing of the hereditary nobility. At games the young peers are very successful; they win in open contests with other schools and play a dashing game at tennis. . . . But intellectually they are inferior to the average boy and many are disposed to be idle." Female education is given a good deal of attention in the report and it is gathered that the absence of the purdah system leads to more rapid progress in this direction than is possible in India. In Technical education, however, Japan leaves India far behind. In agriculture much has been done to teach the peasant improved methods and the peasant is not above learning from his son what the boy learns at school. Lecturers go about the country giving practical, as well as theoretical, instruction. Sericulture has been taught on scientific lines in certain districts so that villages, formerly poverty-stricken, are now flourishing on the silk industry. We have no space for further detail, but we hope the book may be widely read and applied in India. If the Indian cannot supply the keenness of the Japanese, the authorities can do more in the training of teachers so that work may be more interesting to the students. Japan has already gained extraordinary interest on the money spent on all kinds of education, so we hope that Government by the publication of this report intends to spend more money on education on practical common sense lines and wishes to impress ont he Indian public the lesson of Japanese self-help.

MOTOR VEHICLES. As motor vehicles in their various forms are likely to be a permanent and valuable institution in our midst, it behoves the authorities and the general public to see that the present defects in their construction and management do not develop into established customs. The imperfections of the petrol engine in the matter of noise and smell recently provoked a rigorous correspondence in the *Times*, which was led off by Mr. Sidney Colvin. The noise, vibration, and particularly the smell, made by motor vehicles in the streets were freely denounced by the correspondents and emphasised by a leader. The truth is : the petrol engine in spite of the talent that has been expended on it is still a very imperfect source of power ; according to the *Ironmonger* "its efficiency is pitiable and we might almost say that it is unfortunate that petrol is so cheap as to encourage its being blown freely in the faces of all road travellers." The differences in the amount of this fuel burnt in similar cars by different drivers shows that a very large proportion must be regularly wasted to the annoyance and discomfort of the public. Powerful cars driven at a moderate speed with a light load are great offenders, as the petrol engine has very little of the flexibility of the steam motor. In Bombay the neglect of adjustment of the working parts is so comm on that a quiet running motor car is a subject for remark. Between noisy running including the unnecessary use of the horn, and exercising the engine while the vehicle is standing at a door, street noises of an unnecessary kind have considerably increased since the special police rules were established to control them. The quiet running car is simply a machine in good adjustment, and the noisy car one whose owner is too careless or too frugal to attend to repairs. There is, however, no reason why the public should suffer on that account. As for the smells, they are a natural outcome of bad design or bad adjustment which has caused some cars to be compared to "a petroleum still without a condenser." In the matter of speed there is observable a constant tendency to increase to dangerous rates, which renders some reliable check absolutely necessary. Attempts to judge the rate of speed by mere appearance has failed completely, a difference in the size of two cars running at the same rate will confuse some of the most experienced judges of speed, and as the number of cars in circulation increases, complications from this cause are sure to increase. It would be too much to expect from any motor-car owner, that he should voluntarily affix to his car an indicator that would proclaim to all passers by the actual rate of movement of his car, but the difficulty in obtaining convictions for racing is so great that nothing short of such an appliance will enable them to maintain the necessary order in our thoroughfare. Even if owners were always reasonable, which is far from being the case, their hired drivers would very frequently exceed a reasonable rate of movement when alone or with their own friends in a car. Speed indicators that are only seen from within the car exercise no control whatever on the taste for hard driving. Our Commissioner of Police will find in the Springfield Motometer an instrument that will meet all the requirements of control of speed motor cars. It consists of a light centrifugal governor in a strong case. A rod and pointer issue from the top, and work up and down a vertical graduated dial. The dial may be graduated on one or both sides and it does not, if fixed in front, obstruct the view of the driver. Due attention has been given to lubrication and resistance to wear on vibration and as the case may be sealed by the licensing authority fraud is rendered impossible. The dial may be made of any desirable size so as to be clearly visible from the footpath. The instrument is made by the R. H. Smith Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass.

GERMANY'S OPPORTUNITY. BARON VON AEHRENTHAL, who, as reported by Reuter this morning, is in Berlin, and has had a prolonged interview with Prince von Bulow, is the man upon whose shoulders will largely rest the questions of peace or war during what is likely to be an eventful decade in the history of the Dual Monarchy. He is the successor to Count Goluchowski as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and it may be taken for granted that at Baron von Aehrenthal's interview with the German Reichkanzler in Berlin the future relations of Austria and Germany were the momentous subjects of their conversation. By the way, one of M. von Aehrenthal's competitors in the running was Count Albert Mensdorff-Poeeilly, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, who is not only related by ties of blood to King Edward, but is one of His Majesty's most particular friends, and is never omitted from the invitation list to a big Buckingham Palace dinner or a State ball. Another likely diplomat was thought to be Prince Karl Kinsky, formerly Counoillor of Embassy in Paris, and a member of a distinguished family once very well-known on the English turf. Baron von Aehrenthal is himself a diplomat, and was Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Baron von Aehrenthal will have as difficult an office as any Foreign Minister in Europe, and we can only hope that he will come out of it as successfully as Goluchowski, who has "kept the bridge" between Austria and Hungary as manfully in peace as did Horatius in war in "the brave days of old." We can well understand that the interview between Prince von Bulow and Baron von Aehrenthal was "prolonged," for Austria is now the only European nation with whom a real *entente* can be formed by Germany. Prince Bulow himself showed in his speech, reported in these columns yesterday, how painfully Germany feels her isolation. Prince Bulow said that the good Russo-German relations were unimpaired, but he knows that the sentiment of the Russian people is violently anti-German. Prince Bulow, in the same speech, frankly admitted that "a Franco-German Alliance was not realisable." Scandinavia stands aloof, while Norwegian sentiment is new, of course, entirely pro-British, and is likely to be still more so after the cordial reception its new King, Haakon the First, with his English queen, have had in London. Holland, which foresees ultimate absorption by Germany, is as anti-Deutsche as Russia; Spain is pro-English owing to the Royal marriage; Italy has always been the "best of friends" with England, and is not likely to flirt with Germania in consequence; and Austria therefore remains the only Power upon whom Germany can hope to count in a possible crisis in Europe. The Austrians and Germans are brothers in blood and language; and with a new era beginning at the Foreign office in Vienna, now is the psychological moment when Germany may make a friend. If Prince von Bulow can succeed in making Austria forget and forgive at this notable juncture, he will have brought off a coup which, though a two-line Reuter telegram is all that we may hear of it now, will alone have niched him for posterity, and rendered him the creditor of his fellow-countrymen for years to come.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY. THE most noticeable feature of the Presidency plague returns for the three months August to October, is the prevalence of the scourge at Poona. While in the first month Bombay had only one hundred and sixty-three cases and one hundred and thirty-two deaths Poona had one thousand two hundred and sixty-seven cases, of which all but one hundred and thirty-four died. September had a far worse return, for while the increase in the number of cases in Bombay was less than forty, in Poona the number of attacks rose to four thousand one hundred and nineteen, of which over three thousand seven hundred proved fatal. Fortunately, October saw a decrease of nearly a thousand in each, for the cases fell to 3,239 and the deaths to 2,843, but even so the month's total mortality of 3,131 is terrible when compared with 314, which was the total average mortality for the same period during the three years previous to plague. The spread of the disease in Ahmedabad and Kathiawar is noticeable in the official returns, while news reaches us almost daily that the epidemic in the latter place is spreading with alarming rapidity so that many of the towns and villages are deserted. The epidemic at Poona is not confined to the city. In August the district reported only 84 cases and 54 deaths but as soon as the state of affairs in the city brought about an exodus the district returns responded with appalling speed so that in September the number of cases was 1,034 and deaths 633, while in October there were 2,579 cases ane 1,773 deaths. Satara, which usually suffers, is a bad victim this year while both the Kolhapur and Baroda territories, at opposite ends of the Presidency, are rendering higher figures each month. The low figures in Bombay are hard to understand in comparison with those of the mofussil, but it is early days to hope that the city is to enjoy a year of comparative immunity. Taking the total figures of the Presidency it is seen that while there were 5,947 cases and 4,224 deaths in August, September and October, both showed enormous increases, so that the figures of the latter were 17,505 cases and 12,823 deaths. Truly, despite much research very little more is known about plague prevention and extermination than was known before its virulence first called for drastic measures.

"B. V. R." THE annual report of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles is out—a handy, well-bound little book, with a lot of information of interest to our gallant amateur warriors. The report shows that there has been a decrease on the season of twelve members, which is not very satisfactory, especially as the young bachelor population of Bombay increases steadily year by year. The decrease among the adults (as against an increase of 16 in the cadet companies) is believed to be due to the want of a range for the corps, a fact which throws undue difficulties in the way of members making themselves efficient. This is the third season the corps has been without a range of its own, and during the year the greatest difficulty has been experienced in getting the musketry course completed, and although every available chance has been accepted, the Corps was unable to complete its class firing until actually the last day of the season. Great credit was due to all ranks for the way they faced the difficulty and turned out often at short notice, and at great inconvenience to themselves to attend a distant range. The Commanding Officer wishes to again thank the Officers Commanding 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, and the 113th Mahrattas, for their courtesy in kindly allowing the use of their Rifle Ranges whenever available. General Collins, at the annual inspection at Santa Cruz, found nearly 100 rank and file, a highly creditable attendance considering the early hour fixed for the parade, the distance from the City and the claims of business upon the members of the corps. For over twenty years Mr. Ferrers Nicholson, the now retiring commandant, has been connected with the Rifles which like most volunteer corps, has had many vicissitudes, and has always found in him a sturdy friend and supporter. He will be greatly missed by all his men with whom he is extremely popular.

LORD KITCHENER is due to arrive at Calcutta on the 12th of December.

THE promotion of Major-General Walter Kitchener to Lieutenant-General is announced.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WATERS, I. M. S., (Ret.) has returned from Kashmir and is staying at the Byculla Club.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Simla" with the China Mails has left Colombo and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday.

THE *Graphic* Christmas number has already reached India and is, as it claims to be, if possible fuller than ever of good things, both artistic and literary.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental were :—Sir H. C. King, and Dr. W. Morris Travers, Principal of the Tata Institute.

A bungalow until recently the property of Mr. Ahmedjee Peerbhoy, on the Ridge Malabar Hill, has been taken, and is now being put in order for the use of H. H. the Amir during his stay in Bombay.

The meeting of the Committee of the Indian Industrial Conference convened for to-day and to-morrow will hold its sittings at the rooms of the Presidency Association. The first sitting will be at 11 a. m. to-day.

FROM the 3rd to the 9th instant, 2 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 293 Hindus, and 49 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 357. The death-rate was 36·4 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 42·5. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 1, fevers 96, bowel-complaints 81, and other causes 179.

THE results of the experimental cultivation of Mazaffarnagar wheat in Bengal have so far not been encouraging. The local Board of Agriculture, however, does not apparently despair of success, for a scheme for future work has been drawn up and an application made to the Government of India for the appointment of a "wheat specialist." Meanwhile Mr. N. N. Banerjee has been deputed to make an agricultural survey of the different varieties of wheat.

THERE has been a heavy fall in the price of rice at Akhaura and other large station on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the demand for wagons at Chittagong has, therefore, greatly decreased, and it is expected that the accumulation of traffic will be shortly cleared. The stok of rice in Chittagong last week was eight lakhs of maunds, and the heavy imports to the port have now stopped. The Railway Company can carry forward 1,000 tons per day so that the place will soon resume its normal aspect as the Bengal rice crop is now coming into the market.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

OVERTHROW OF THE SOCIALISTS.

Mr. KEIR-HARDIE is probably to-day a sadder if not a wiser man. He made a speech at Bradford on Sunday and in the course of his remarks said that it would be a blow to Labour prestige in the House of Commons if the municipal elections turned out badly. A rousing municipal victory would put fresh heart into the Labour party and fresh fear into the hearts of their opponents, whilst it would bring the waverers to their side in a body. Well the municipal elections have turned out badly for the Socialists—especially in the metropolis. After the exposures at Poplar—to say nothing of the distrust created in the public mind by the aggressiveness of the County Council and the wretched failure of its Thames steamers—it was to be expected that the electors would take the first opportunity of showing what they thought about such methods, but the debacle of yesterday is partly due to the superior fighting of the Moderates or as they are now called the Municipal Reformers. They worked with as much energy as if they were engaged in a General Election and spared no trouble or expense to gain a victory. For the first time in my experience large and effective coloured cartoons have been used in borough elections. Both sides resorted to this device, I believe, but in my walks abroad the only striking posters I have seen were those issued by the anti-Socialists who ought, by the way, to make a handsome present to the man who first suggested that the term "Moderates" should be dropped and "Municipal Reformers," substituted. A name in politics counts for a great deal and if the party who have swept the board in the Metropolitan borough elections are wise they will continue to call themselves Municipal Reformers." The people who went into hysterics over the return of 29 Socialists, more or less, to the House of Commons and thought we were, in consequence of the appearance of this new element in our Parliamentary life, on the eve of a revolutionary outbreak must now see how groundless were their fears. The fact is that if the Liberals had not wisely or unwisely for themselves made a compact with the Keir-Hardy party no more Socialists would have been returned at the General Elections than could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Whether if the time were to come over again the Liberals with their present knowledge of Socialist tactics and aims would repeat the bargain is, I think, doubtful. At any rate in some of the municipal elections in the provinces Conservatives and Liberals combined to keep out Socialists and it may be necessary to form similar allowances in the case of Parliamentary elections if Socialism is not completely crushed by yesterday's pollings. Mr. Keir-Hardie in his Bradford speech referred to the hostility that was being shown to the Socialists by Liberals in the pending municipal elections and undervalued the significance of that step. Indeed he seemed to think it was a good thing for the Socialists to fight alone, "when Labour stood on one side confronted by all its opponents on the other it would enable the question, 'Who is to rule England?' to be brought out as a straight issue." Whatever may be the view taken generally on the Liberal side, of the crushing defeat of the Socialists the Master of Elibank must be chuckling and other occupants of the Treasury Bench will share his satisfaction at the prospect of being relieved from the contemptuous dictation of Mr. Keir-Hardie, Henceforth Mr. Keir-Hardie, figuratively speaking, will have to take a back seat. Apart from the pleasure which it may give all but the more extreme members of the Liberal party to know that the country has no intention of placing its destinies in the hands of Mr. Keir-Hardie and Mr. Hyndmann—the Ministerialists have no cause to congratulate themselves on the results of the November contests. The elections in the provincial boroughs have been overshadowed by what has happened in London. In all cases the elections were not fought on political grounds and in certain places as I have mentioned above Tories and Radicals formed forces against the Collectivists. But where party entered into the fighting, the Conservatives did better than the Liberals. An analysis of the results known up to a few hours ago shows net gains of 59 for the Conservatives and net losses of 33 for the Liberals while the Labour party had, so far as the country boroughs were concerned, a beggarly net gain of nine. Everybody is asking what will happen when the elections for the London County Council take place in March next. Shall we see as clean a sweep made of the County Council progressives as of the Borough Council progressives? Things looked bad for the County Council majority even before yesterday and an incident of the last meeting of that body is generally accepted as an indication that the majority are not so confident of winning as they have been on the eve of previous contests. I refer to the cutting down of the Highway Committee's scheme for new tramways from £1,280,000 to £160,000. This step was taken by the Committee concerned under pressure from the Finance Committee, and naturally the minority indulged in the taunt that this remarkable reduction was due not so much to financial prudence as to fear of the Ides of March.

THE LORDS AND THE LIBERALS.

So far as Parliament is concerned the proceedings of the House of Commons have not been without intcrest including as they have done the further consideration of the measure which virtually introduces the principle of "one man one vote" and of the Trade Disputes Bill which in its main feature has undergone what the Opposition considera dangerous and unjust alteration since its first appearance but public attention generally has been fixed on the action of the peers in regard to the Education Bill. It would be tedious to enter into details of the amendments introduced by the Opposition against the resistence of the Government but it may be said that the majority, led by the Episcopal bench, are showing no fear of the consequences with which they were threatened beforehand if they dared to transform Mr. Birrell's measure. It is becoming evident that the wish expressed by some of the speakers at the demonstration of the Church party held last Saturday in Trafalgar Square may be fulfilled and the Bill be withdrawn or at any rate not proceeded with after it leaves the House of Lords. What will happen then? It is too early yet to say, but the Nonconformists will scarcely allow the question to be hung up. The Rev. Dr. Clifford has warned the Lords what they may expect and a more conciliatory member of the Nonconformists Camp the Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers expresses himself in this morning's *Times* in these terms :—"As you have more than once given me the opportunity of pleading for a policy of moderation on the education question, I venture to ask you once again to grant me a brief space to intimate that in my judgment the action of the House of Lords during the present week has put all such suggestions outside the region of practical politics. The Primate supported even by some Bishops from whom Nonconformists had hoped better things, has chosen to defy the deliberate opinion of the most powerful majority which has sat in the House of Commons since the Reform Bill. There is no possibility of declining the challenge. I greatly deplore the evils which are sure to arise. But it seemed to me that the Government had carried confession almost to breaking point, and this absolute and almost contemptuous rejection of their proposals makes the policy of Liberals quite clear." The Ministerialists are not all enamoured of Mr. Birrell's Bill and some of them are, I do not doubt, secretly glad that the Bishops are showing such an aggressive attitude of the expected abandonment of the Bill leads, as they hope, to the introduction later of a more drastic measure reestablishing School Boards all over the country.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Something like a revulsion of feeling has taken place with regard to the Suffragettes and I am not sure that if there were a General Election to-morrow on the question of giving votes to women the opponents would not be beaten. The release of two prisoners Mrs. Petheck Lawrence and Mrs. Montefiore, on account of their ill-health and the accounts they gave of the treatment to which they were subjected on Holloway made a great impression on the public mind. It was a blunder of the Magistrate not to order the accused ladies to be treated as first class misdemeanants. Objectionable as their behaviour was it did not justify their being subjected to degrading conditions and Mr. Gladstone has shown a wise discretion in getting the Westminster stipendiary to modify his former sentence. With how little wisdom is the world governed. Through the short sightedness in the first place of the police in making a case of the trumpery "disturbance" outside the House of Commons and secondly of the Magistrate in not taking care that the defendants were not sent to gaol as common criminals, they have obtained the glory of martyrdom and brought women's suffrage distinctly within the region of practical politics.

LIBERAL RECRUITS IN THE LORDS.

The inclusion of the Belfast shipbuilder, Mr. Pirrie, in the batch of new peers created by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on his accession, was a puzzle to a good many people, as the worthy Ulsterman had previously ranked as a staunch Liberal Unionist. Simple persons said that Mr. Pirrie had been ennobled on account of the eminence of his firm, but that explanation seemed to some of us particularly thin. It will be remembered that soon after C.-B. became Prime Minister a dinner was given in his honour by the Reform Club. Amongst the company was Mr. Pirrie and I for one took his presence to mean that he had deserted the side which made him a Privy Councillor. Apparently my surmise was correct, for in all the divisions that have taken place on the Education Bill in the House of Peers this week Lord Pirrie has voted with the Government. Two other peers who are described in the reference books as Conservatives and one of whom is or was a member of the Carlton Club, Earl Craven and Earl DeLa Warrs have also been supporting by their votes, the Earl of Crewe in his unequal fight with the advocates of Denominational Education. The Earl of Lytton has also, in at least one division, gone against the party with which his family have always been traditionally connected.

OWEN MEREDITH AND MR. MORLEY.

By the way the letters of Lord Lytton's farther recently edited by Lady Betty Balfour show that that eminent and perhaps illused man was not at all of an unforgiving disposition. Those who can remember the events of the later seventies and earlier eighties will recall the fierce attacks made on the first Earl of Lytton. "He is everything that a Viceroy ought not to be" was the description given of him by the Duke of Devonshire (then the Marquis of Hartington), who is not usually given to the use of dithyrambic language. As far as I can recollect the distinguished statesman who now controls the destinies of India took his full share in opposing Lord Lytton and all his works as Viceroy. And yet we find the latter writing most cordially, I had almost written affectionately, respecting his own familiar friend" Mr. Morley. Within twelve months of his arrival from India where his career had been shortened by the great Liberal victory of 1880 he wonders why "all my most instructive affections are given to those from whom I am separated by my political convictions. Whenever I meet John Morley I feel that he is the finest fellow and the dearst man in the world to me—except James Stephen." One is reminded of the dinner party at which the company discussed who would be the best companion if one were wrecked on a desert island. None of those present were Liberals but all said that they would prefer Mr. Morley to anybody else they knew or could think of. I am not sure Mr. Chamberlain was one of the guests, but if he had been he would not, I am sure, have dissented from the choice of the rest. It is well known that the friendship of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley has subsisted through all the years that have elapsed since the famous Home Rule split. Bitter things have been said about Mr. Chamberlain by other Liberal leaders and by Mr. Chamberlain about them. But Mr. Morley has on occasions incurred the frowns of his own friends by speaking civilly of the protagonist of the Unionist party and Mr. Chamberlain has always shown the same generosity to his old friend. If things had gone as even Mr. Gladstone at one time expected they would, in spite of his wish to push Lord Rosebery to the front and Mr. Chamberlain had become leader of the Liberal party we may be sure that Mr. Morley would have been his right hand man

ROMAN BRITON.

It is sometimes said that the people of these isles are so absorbed in present-day controversies that they take little or no interest in the earlier history of the land we live in, and I think it was Professor Freeman who remarked that Alfred is almost the only King previous to the Norman conquest that the man in the street knows of. However that may be I am sure that there are many Englishmen in India as well as at home who will watch with keen interest the progress of the excavations just commenced within the area enclosed by the Roman walls at Pevensey believed to be the site of the Roman British city in Andredceaster. Seven trial shafts were sunk, and the ancient pathway from the north postern gate was disclosed at a distance from the walls. From the result of these trials the Committee have laid plans of excavation, which should disclose the foundations of Roman buildings. They also intend to obtain a ground plan of the Decuman gate and of the Norman castle. Excavations were last made at Pevensey more than half a century ago, but nothing of importance was unearthed. Pevensey forms part of the Sussex property of the Duke of Devonshire and is not very many miles from Battle Abbey, for so long the home of the late Duchess of Cleveland the mother of Lord Rosebery. Of this lady I heard the other day an amusing story which may or may not have previously found its way into print. It is just one of those stories in which the most entertaining of our *flaneurs* Mr. George Russell would delight. It was the Duchess's practice, as it is the practice of some other *chatelaines* to keep a book in which everybody who went to stay with her was expected to write something original or otherwise. On one occasion when the customary boring request was made to a visitor, he asked to be excused on the ground that he was not good at that sort of thing and that his memory for quotations was bad. But the Duchess would not take "no" for an answer and said she would send the book up to his room. He must write something in it. He clearly recognised that he could not get out of it and as he had no intention of visiting Battle Abbey again, he made the following contribution to the Duchess's much prized collection :—"From battle and murder, and from sudden death good Lord deliver us." If the Duchess had as keen a sense of humour as her son, Lord Roseberry, she must have enjoyed the joke, but it is to be hoped for the sake of the perpetrator that he had got well away from Battle before she saw what he had written.

HOBSON-JOBSONISM.

A correspondent "Griffin," having asked in *Notes and Queries* for the identification of three Anglo-Indian phrases—"Hickry Pikry, a drug," "Country Captain, a native game," and "Willie London, a plant" Sir George Birdwood and others have given interesting replies. Sir George writes :—

"The first' is no stranger's phenomany, it being, as shown in the editorial note, not an Anglo-Indian, but a native English corruption of *hiera picra*, an aloetic prescription, long famed throughout Christendom as an emmenagogue.

'Country Captain' is obviously the country game of *whists*, in which the village boys of India vie who shall cast the most shards from the heap beside the potter's shed hard by into a *ghurra*, or wide-mouthed 'pitcher,' or a hole (*gurha*) scooped in the roadway.

'Willie London' is a puzzle, but I believe I can interpret it. Mr. William London was Administrator-General to the High Court of Bombay under Sir Matthew Richard Sausse. Both Mr. William London and Mrs. London were enthusiastic and most skilful gardeners, and it was like being in Paradise to stand of a morning in their garden, overhanging the eastward declivity of Chinchpoogly, in open view of the sun rising above the Western Ghats, and flooding the whole intermediate harbour of Bombay in molten gold. There would be little wonder, therefore, if Mr. William London's name was given to some favourite flower of his introduction into Bombay from Japan, or South America, or 'North-Western India.' Now *bili-latum* that is cats-bath (compare lotion, lotus, and *lota*), is the Indian name of the officinal Valerian, a most "ken-speckle" plant as it flowers luxuriantly in India, and as those in this country will admit who have seen the blood-red variety of it flowering in all its glory on the slope of Conway Castle. *Billidum* would readily become Willie London in English mouth; just as the French *willet* became our sweet-William; and those who know the great services of the London to floriculture in Bombay would fain hope that this may be the true explanation of so fascinating an Anglo-Indian phrase.

Let me add, in reply to Griffin's reflection on Sir Henry Yule's 'Glossary,' that it is restricted to Anglo-Indianism current in published works on India. Fresh ones are minted every day in the private corespondence of Anglo-Indians, but not one in a hundred of these is ever found deserving of general circulation.

(Concluded on page 7).

THE CHINESE ON THE RAND.

DEBATE IN BOTH HOUSES.

Growing Opposition.

ALLEGED ORGANIZED VICE.

LIBERALS INDIGNANT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Owing to the reports—which are not denied—of wholesale organised vice in the Chinese compounds in the Transvaal, a strong movement has developed amongst the Liberals to force the hand of the Government and insist on repatriation.

LATER.

Mr. Lehmann, in the House of Commons, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Lords, elicited statements from Mr Winston Churchill, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Elgin admitting the prevalence of unnatural practices sufficient to seal the fate of Chinese labour in the Rand and declaring Government would repatriate the coolies convicted of the offences but it would be left to the South African Parliament to utterly eradicate the artificial and obnoxious system of labour.

Mr. Lehmann moved an adjournment of the House and urged more rapid and more systematic repatriation.

The Motion was talked out.

Mr. Lyttelton, in the Commons, and Lord Lansdowne, in the Lords, promised the hearty co-operation of the Opposition in dealing with the evils.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

Another Friend of Germany.

UNDESIRABLE MOTION REJECTED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Havelock Wilson moved an Amendment aimed at the exclusion of Lascars which would mean making a handsome present to German shipping. This was rejected by 248 against 105.

CORRECTION FROM THE CABLE COMPANY.

The Cable Office sends corrections which make the report of the discussion on the Merchant Shipping Bill read as follows :—

Mr. Havelock Wilson moved an amendment to the Merchant shipping Bill applying the new air space regulations to Lascar crews.

Mr. Kearly said that Government preferred to leave the Indian Government to legislate themselves.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the amendment aimed at the exclusion of Lascars which would mean making a handsome present to German shipping.

The Amendment was rejected by 248 votes to 105.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Grounds for the Government Prosecution.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Federal Attorney-General has entered a suit at St. Louis against the Standard Oil Company and its seventy constituent corporations and seven individual defendants, including John Rockefeller, asking a declaration that the combination is unlawful on the ground that it restricts trade and aims at a monopoly.

[Mr. Maurice Law, writing on American Affairs recently, declared that the public of the United States had been taught to look upon the Standard Oil Company as the licensed pirate of Commerce, a chartered libertine that had lost its character, if it ever had one, and could therefore afford to defy public opinion. That view is apparently about to be put to the test.]

THE STRAITS SERVICES.

Grievances of Civil Servants.

RESULT OF THE STERLING SCHEME.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Hart Davies, in the House of Commons, called attention to the grievances of the Straits' Civil Servants through the Sterling scheme.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that Lord Elgin did not consider it necessary or desirable to reconsider the general rates of salary now paid.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The Committees of the American Banks Association and the New York Chamber of Commerce have drafted a Bill which will be submitted to Congress next session providing for the issue of Credit Bank notes to meet financial emergencies and relieve stringency.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Sir E.Grey replying to Mr.Rutherford said that Lord Cromer was examining the question of amending the Khedivial decree establishing a special tribunal for offences against British Officers and soldiers. Until a definite decision is arrived at no statement can be made, but Mr. Rutherfords' suggestion to exclude the scope of the tribunal from offences against officers and soldiers when not engaged on duty will be borne in mind.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

M. Achrenthal is at Berlin and had a prolonged interview with Prince von Bulow.

THE DERBY GOLD CUP.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby gold Cup :—

Gourd	1.
Great Scot	2.
Golden Measure	3.

According to a Bengal vernacular paper, the *Swadeshi*, "a Bengali has recently been appointed Captain in a Gurkha Regiment. He has been put in charge of the gun and gunpowder factories. This gentleman, whose name is Raj Kristo Babu, learnt the art of cannon-making at Kabul. He is highly respected by the Nepalis.

NEW DOCK AT SIMONSTOWN.

Foundation Stone Laid.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Lord Selborne laying the foundation stone of the new dock at Simonstown emphasiyed the unique naval position of the colony of South Africa from a naval stand point.

It was a bond between the West and East and hence Simonstown was becoming the headquarters of both the East Indian, and Cape squadrons hitherto separated. There were many Dutchmen present and it was noticeable that Lord Selborne spoke of "your Navy and your possessions and not" the British Navy and possessions.

THE CALCUTTA PORT LOAN.

Result of the Call for Tenders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

The following is the result of the call for tenders for the Calcutta Port Commissioners' 25 lakhs Debenture Loan. The total number of tenders received was 150 and the total amount of tenders Rs. 13,66,400. The minimum fixed was 96 per cent. The number of successful tenders was 103 and the amount of successful tenders was Rs. 6,76,400. The amount payable by tenders Rs. 6,59,940, average rate being Rs. 97, annas 4 and pies 4 per cent. and the highest rate being 100 per cent.

ENGLISH RECRUITS.

Assistant Engineers for the Bengal N.-W. Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway has found it necessary to obtain six more young Assistant Engineers from England.

AN "EED" REUNION.

Hindu and Mahomedan Reconciliation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

An "Eed" Reunion of Mahomedans and Hindus is to be held next Tuesday at the premises of the Sangit Samaj. This is a new movement.

JAMALPUR STRIKE AGAIN.

Claim for Sunday Wages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

There is trouble again in the Jamalpur Workshops. Some 3,000 workmen have refused to work unless Sunday wages are paid.

DR. CUTHBERT HASKELL IN CALCUTTA.

Reception by Missionary Conferences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

Dr. Cuthbert Hall Barrow, Haskell Lecturer, arrived at Calcutta yesterday from Madras and attended the reception arranged by the Calcutta Missionary Conference and the Bengal Christian Conference.

Justice Asutosh Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University is arranging a reception for him to-day.

THE BANK FAILURES.

Transfer of Agencies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 16.

The Agencies of the various Joint Stock Companies which were held by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company and Messrs. Binny and Company have, in consequence of those firms now being defunct, been transferred as stated below :—

Arbuthnot's Industrials	Mr. F. S. Arbuthnot.
Vizianagram Mining Company...	Mr. F. S. Arbuthnot.
Jamalmudugu Press Company ...	Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Tirupur Press Company	Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Tadpatri Press Company	Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Carnatic Mills Company	Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Buckingham Mills Company ...	Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills Company	Mr. John Chambers.

V. P. SYSTEM FOR TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 16.

The Travancore Durbar has just sanctioned the introduction into the State of the Value Payable system.

LONDON MISSION SCHOOL-MASTERS.

Likely Sufferers over Arbuthnot's Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 16.

A Circular has been sent to the Schoolmasters employed under the London Mission Society in Travancore, enquiring whether they will be willing to continue work if their pay were reduced by half owing to the losses in Arbuthnot's.

THE BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Retirement of Mr. White.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. White the Chief Engineer, Bombay, will, I understand, retire from the service about the end of the present month, but will continue on Special Duty for six months after retirement. Mr. Cameron will be appointed Chief Engineer.

THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

Proceeds to Bhopal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 16.

The visit of the Landgrave of Hesse to Ellora has been abandoned. He proceeds to Bhopal direct from here on Monday evening.

INDIAN RELIEF RETURNS.

Condition of Standing Crops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

The number of persons in receipt of relief throughout India during the week ending 10th November was 61,865, showing a decrease of 487 as compared with the previous week. This total is made up as follows:—

13,394 in East Bengal and Assam showing a decrease of 2,018 compared with the previous week.

46,902 in Bengal showing an increase of 1,394.

1,533 in the United provinces being an increase of 221. And 36 in the Belgaum district, Bombay.

In all the Native States relief measures have now been closed.

The condition of standing crops is on the whole good in most of the provinces, but in parts of Burma, the North-West Frontier Province and Madras more rain is required,

In East Bengal and Assam prices are daily falling in most districts and the condition of the people is improving.

INACTIVITY OF THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

The "Englishman's" View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

The *Englishman* this morning makes a weak apology for the Police inactivity on Tuesday in quelling the Kabuli riot, saying that they had a delicate duty to perform and acted only as they had done recently when they were defied by the Bengalee School-boy mobs. But in its own columns it gives another report of Kabuli lawlessness in Howrah and publishes a letter from a correspondent accusing the Police of cowardice and expressing a hope that stringent enquiry may be made and measures taken to prevent any possible recurrence of such cowardice as otherwise the residents may be compelled to organise measures for their own protection.

There is great sense of insecurity and much dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Police.

MR. NAPIER'S ASSAILANT.

Statement of the Chemical Analyser.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD NOVEMBER 16.

In connection with the recent murderous attack upon Mr. Napier, I. C. S. the Raipur correspondent to the *Pioneer* says that the Chemical Analyst's report shows that the stains on Irshad Ali's shirt sleeve were not of blood.

He has been charged with attempted murder and committed to the Sessions.

TRAVANCORE PEOPLES' PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 16.

Elections for the coming Sri Mulam Popular Assembly or Peoples' Parliament as is called now are being held.

A SUNDAY CRUISE.

A blazing October Sun, baked houses, baked streets, smells and dust on the one side—a blazing October Sun but tempered by a double awning on the smartest launch in Bombay harbour, cool water and a gentle breeze.

A party of six chose the latter and set off from the Apollo Bunder with a ship well found with drinkables—always first in this climate—and eatables, bound for Khundari.

Khundari, to those who do not study charts, probably conveys little, but it is an Island generally known as Kennery at the very entrance to the harbour of Bombay, which flashes its warning light to mariners—night after night—as a guide to the Gate of India.

Talk, chocolates and smoke, carried us pleasantly on our way till we neared our destination. Then our careful Tindal took on board the Captain of our consort, a bunder-boat, as pilot, and we safely weathered the outlying reef and after about a couple of hours steaming east our anchor off the landing place on the N.-E. side of the Island.

Without doubt the end of the rains is the time of year—par excellence—from an artistic point of view, in this our Eastern Home.

Green—how can one decribe the different shades from the freshest grass to the deepest evergreen—Khundari was a mass of verdure in a setting of almost black stone—fringed here and there with the white of breaking waves. The summit crowned with its lighthouse—a contrast indeed—the latest scientific revolving light above and old Angria's mediæval fortifications below.

One trip of the bunder-boat took the party ashore, and a second the provisions. With much labour the latter were conveyed to a level plateau, some 50 feet above sea-level, where, under the shade of a giant tree we took our tiffin. Then—that delight of the busy Anglo-Indian—the Sunday afternoon siesta. Two of us were industrious and instead of sleeping, walked up to the light-house, receiving as reward an able dissertation on the mechanism of the light from the very pleasant keeper whom one of our party rather insulted—unwittingly certainly. We asked him as to his previous employment and he said he was last in the 'Orlando'—one of us, thinking he was something of a well of knowledge on shipping matters said, "Oh yes—one of the China Clippers."—"No Sir! H.M.S. 'Orlando!"

Tea served up by dainty hands, and then another inspection of the light-house in full force.

I must not omit the keeper's opinion on matrimony. Asked if he were married. "No Sir, what's the use of a wife to me—a year at the Prongs with periodical trips ashore, and then a transfer here. What's the use of a wife, when I may be back at the Prongs again in a few months."

He brought vividly to one's mind the drawbacks of married life in the East; the almost inevitable separation—the double home—the choice of the wife between husband and children—the—but why go on—we all know the drawbacks, and we most of us, sooner or later, find they are blotted from sight by the lovelight in some one pair of eyes.

However our friend the lightkeeper seemed happy enough in single blessedness.

Next a scramble down the hill, and a walk round the N. side of the Island. Fortifications, walls, some 15 or 20 feet thick, faced with solid stone-blocks roughly squared, and set without mortar, standing and laughing at the hand of time and the beat of the monsoon waves. Such is Angria's stronghold.

Still on the bastions lie his old guns, taken perhaps from some frigate captured when his hand was against all the traders of Bombay. Still his work remains—an old world fortress—the scene of how many piratical orgies!

Back to the landing place again, passing en route a strange instance of Nature's powers—a huge rock drawn from its foundations and almost hung in the dropping roots of a large banyan tree.

Can some scientist explain how the weak shoot, burrowing its way between the rocks, can ever exercise sufficient strength to gradually force a solid weight of perhaps 20 tons from its bearings?

Off once more, after casting longing eyes on another isolated island, also fortified by Angria, lying some 2 miles to the Eastward, to block the landward channel of the country traders of his day.

How many of us know of Angria the pirate?

Has anyone written a tale of his life, his victories, his dangers, his last defeat, in which I believe Clive took part?

The homeward voyage was distinctly, what 'Wee McGregor' might have called 'whummely'—we had to ease down to prevent our being thoroughly wetted, but we were all in such good conceit with ourselves, each other and our trip, that the demon of seasickness, passed us by, though we had one at least guaranteed bad sailor aboard.

A winding up supper at a Restaurant which shall be nameless, or I shall be accused of advertising, and so as Pepys says 'to bed' after as pleasant a day as can be spent in the precints of Bombay.

N.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

DISLOYAL BENGAL STUDENTS.

MR. CARLYLE'S ORDERS TO MAGISTRATES.

LORD MINTO'S ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle and Sir B. Fullers orders against boycotting though Mr. P. C. Lyon appeared in our odition of yesterday morning The remainder of the papers published is as follows :—

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

No. 1, dated the 2nd January, 1906. From Dr. M. F. Chatterji, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, to the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam :—"I have the honour to state that in obedience to a telegraphic order of the 20th December, 1905, asking me to hold an enquiry into the recent disturbances at Sirajganj, I proceeded to Sirajganj on the 20th evening, reached there on the 22nd morning, and held an inquiry from the 22nd to 25th. I left the place on the 26th morning. The result of my inquiry I beg to submit as follows :—

"2. The late disturbances at Sirajganj are the result of the Swadeshi movement. It appears that a Society under the name of Swadeshi Sebak Samati, (*vide* appendix page 33) was formed by the Sirajganj leaders under the presidency of Pro-fessor J. C. Chakrabatit of Aligarh College, who, I understand, visits the place occasionally. The following are the gentlemen who were some of the leaders, under whom the society were started :—(1). Babu Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar, Vice-Chairman, Municipality; (2) Babu Sasi Dhar Neogi, L. M. & S., Medical Practitioner; (3,) Babu Amrita La Singha Naib, M. D., Ganda Dinmani Chaudhurani; (4) Babu Radha Govind Saha, 1st Additional Master, B. L. School; (5) Babu Kunja Behari Guha, Head Master, Victoria School; (6) Babu Annada Charan Mazumdar, Second Master Victoria Sohool; (7) Babu Haralal Banerji, Third Master, Victoria School; (8) Babu Mankim Chandra Rai, Merchant; (9) Babu Madhu Sudan, Sarkar, M.A., B.L., the late Head Master, A. L. School.

3. It further appears from the report at the Head Masters of both the schools that the Marwaris of Sirajganj entered into a contract with the leaders to the effect that they would not bring a fresh supply of English goods. A Volunteer Corps was formed consisting of volunteers recruited from the two local High Schools, namely, the Banwarilal High School and the Victoria School, with a view to guard against the sale of Foreign goods. The Executive Committee of Sebak Samiti elected Babu Suresh Chandra Das Gupta, the Drill-master of the B. L. School as the General of the Volunteers. Babu Radha Goviuda Saha, first additional master of the B. L. School was generally styled in this connection "Commander-in-Chief," although, I understand, from a verbal statement of the General that he was not appointed to that position by any authoritative body. Babu Ananda Charan Mazumdar, the Second Master of the Victoria School, was called the Deputy Commander-in-Chief." The following volunteers among others, were appointed as Captains :—(1) Jadab Chandra Saha, Entrance B. L. School; (2) Nalini Chandra Lahiri, Entrance Class, Victoria School; (3) Kamini Kumar Sakar, Second Class, Victaria School (4) Satyanarain Bose, Second Class, Victoria School; (5) Balaram Saha Second Class, Victoria School; (6) Arabinda Sarkar. Second Class, Victoria School; (7) Bijoy Gobinda Saha, First Class, Victoria School.

PICKETTING THE BAZAAR.

4. I did not care to take down the names of the Captains as I was told that they were all among the volunteers, whose list had already been supplied to me which I have subjoined in this report (*vide* pages 17, 18). Under the leadership of General Suresh Chandra Dass Gupta, the volunteers used to be posted in different batches at different places in the bazaar, especially in that locality where the Marwaris dwell, with a view to preach to Swadeshi cult, as well as to guard against the importation of foreign goods. From a statement in the report of Babu Bajoi Govinda Bhaya, the Assistant Head Master, Banwarilal School (appendix page 2), I conclude that even before the formation of the Volunteer corps the boys were in the habit of going to the bazaar and preaching the Swadeshi doctrine, and it was, probably just to avoid this that the Marwaris entered into the contract stated above. Rijoy Babu says that the Marwaris gave a written undertaking but I was not in a position to inspect any such document. The leaders, however, suspected that the Marwaris were not true to their agreement. Hence I believe, the formation of the Volunteer corps.

5. I understand also from a verbal statement of Mr. Carberry whom I saw during my investigation that the boys not only used to go about preaching and picketting, but also were in the habit of marching through the streets with flags in their hands, and of crying "Bande Mataram."

6. On the 15th November at about 7-30 a.m., General Suresh Chandra Das Gupta posted some 12 or 13 volunteers, 9 from Banwarilal School, and 3 or 4 from the Victoria school at different places in the Marwari quarter of the bazaar. About an hour, after a cart loaded with bundles of cloth was seen moving near the junction, called the Khalifapati junction. The Volunteers on duty rushed to the spot and enquired what sort of cloth was being carried and what was the destination of the cart. They were informed, either by the cartman or a Marwari walking behind the cart, that the cloths were being carried to Ullapara, a village at distance of about 12 miles from Shirajganj. The Marwari, accompanying the cart went to a neighbouring shop and soon returned with two or three more Marwaris. According to the almost unanimous statement of the boys, whose deposition I have taken, these Marwaris threw down the bundles of cloth on the ground with a view, as the boys say, to make a case against them. Some of the boys, thereupon, went to Suresh Babu General who was not on the spot, and informed him of it. The "General" soon came, but went away without doing anything. Such is the purport of the statements of the boys. The same day the Marwaris lodged a complaint to the police and a local enquiry was held, which commenced, I am told, at about 12, and terminated at 4. I cannot, however, be sure of the time. I saw Mr. Marr, the Sub-Divisional Officer, and asked for a copy of the police report. He ordered a copy to be sent to me, but it has not reached me as yet. Beyond, the two complaints, I have appended herewith, all I write here is from hearsay. I understand the police enquiry ended in failure.

THE ATTACK ON MR. CARBERRY.

7. The enquiry at midday was held somewhere near the Bengal Bank, when Mr. Carberry, an Officer of the Bengal Bank, was working at his office. At about 4 in the afternoon, at the termination of the police enquiry the assembled boys, as well as, I believe, others, shouted "Bande Mataram." Mr. Carberry happened to be coming out of his office at that moment and was driving in a dog-cart. The horse of the cart naturally shied at the shout, and it is quite possible that Mr. Carberry used threatening language or even his whip as some boys alleged. The crowd, however, pursued him, and when he was on the bridge was in a most critical condition. The syce had to conduct the horse, (this I heard from Mr. Carberry himself). When at last he reached the foot of the bridge somebody from among the crowd struck a bamboo on the cart. Mr. Carberry says it did not strike his head, but somehow, he thought, het sota thrown down, and he had to go away without his hat. Such were the incidents connected with Mr Carberry's case, which I heard partly from Mr. Carberry himself, and partly from the local people but none was able or ready to identify any of the boys or men, who pursued Mr. Carberry and assaulted him. It will be seen from the statement, of the volunteers that they all deny of knowing anything of the affair.

8. Taking Mr. Carberry's case first it is beyond dispute that whoever may have been the actual culprits the volunteers are responsible for the whole affair. Mr. Carberry says that all those who pursued and assaulted were boys. There were about 50 of them. The local people whom I have asked about it are also unanimous in stating that the culprits were mostly boys although others joined them. It appears that there is a strong combination not to whisper a word about the case. That the boys denied everything about it was, I am of opinion, the result of instruction they received from the leaders, the guardians, as well as it is possible, from the teachers.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

9. There are one or two points in connection with Mr. Carberry's case which cannot be overlooked. The fifteenth of November was Kartic 'Puja day.' The Victoria School was closed at 2. It is very probable that many of the Victoria boys assembled after the school hours on the spot where the police enquiry was being held, and it is probable that many of these boys pursued Mr. Carberry. As regards the Banwarilal School, the Assistant Head Master in charge says that the incidents occurred at a time when his school was not yet dismissed : and that the school clock is kept half an hour behind the time. That the clock is kept behind the right time I have verified and it is also a fact that the school was dismissed after 4. At what precise time the assault took place I have not been able to ascertain. What time the police has stated in their report is also not known to me. I asked Mr. Marr, He also could not say definitely. Mr Carberry told me that he goes home generally at three. That day, however, he was somewhat late in going home. The time might be, he said, between 4 and 5 but he states in his petition that the incident occurred at night. However that may be I am nearly certain that many of the boys of the Banwarilal School must have reached, after the dismissal of the school, the eastern foot of the Bridge where the assault took place.

10. That Mr. Carberry's assault took place after the Banwarilal School had been dismissed is to a certain extent proved by the sub-inspector of the school's statement, appended herewith, (vide appendix page 57) that Babu Radha Govinda Saha the first additional master of the Bawarilal School, was at the Sub-inspector's house on his return from the school and that he left the place as soon as he heard the boys shouting near the bridge. He went to see what was happening. He must have seen a number of boys gathered there. Unfortunately the statement from the Sub-inspector was got only on the 26th morning at the steamer ghat, when I was about to leave Sirajganj, and I was told that Radha Govinda Babu had already left Sirajganj. I, however, instantly at the ghat wrote a letter to the Head Master of the Banwarilal school to obtain an explanation from Radha Govinda Babu. A copy of my letter is appended herewith, (vide appendix page 64). I have not heard from the Head Master on the subject yet. This is one of the reasons why I wanted a little time before I could finally submit this report. I may add here that on consulting the class registers I find that four out of the nine Banwarilal school-boys, who were connected with the Marwari incident, namely Asutosh Mitra of the second class, Basanta Kumar Hore of the fourth class, Akhil Chander Sen and Binode Kishore Sen of the second class, were absent from the school on the day of the occurrence and the registers show that they were not granted leave even afterwards. The natural presumption therefore is that these four boys were present at Mr. Carberry's incident. Of this, however, we cannot be very sure.

11. Even a cursory view of the papers I have appended will show that the Marwari case has been incontestably proved. Whether the volunteers actually did any violence to the Marwaris in the shape of stopping their cart or throwing down the bundles of cloth, or not, it is certain that they went there for the purpose of doing some mischief. For our departmental purposes the guilt is sufficient to be taken notice of.

THE BOYS CONCERNED.

12. It will be seen from the report of Babu Bijoy Govinda Bhaya that he gives me eight names of those were connected with the Marwari incident. The Head Master of the Victoria School gives me three names. These two make up only eleven names but it will be seen from the appendix, page 41, that Balaram Saha states that Busanta Kumar Hore was also present. I have no reason to disbelieve this statement. Satya Narain Bose states categorically that nine boys from the Banwarilal School were present. As none of the other boys go beyond the number 9, so far as Banwarilal School is concerned. I have no reason to doubt the genuineness of the statement. None of the Banwarilal schoolboys whose depositions I took has gone beyond the number 3, so far as the Victoria school is concerned except Akil Chandra Sen, who gives me the name of Joy Narain Ram, whom he calls Joy Govinda Ram but there is no reason to doubt that the two are the same. The number 13 is therefore altogether the correct number. The following are the 13 boys who were implicated in the Marwari case. I Surendra Nath Tarafdar, third class 2, Akhhil Chandra Sen second class 3, Tara Prasanna Jupta Chaya, second class 4 Benimandhad Chandra second class; 5 Senode Kesore Sen second class 6 Asutosh Mitra, secoonds 7, Haripada Mazumdar third class: 8 Basanto Kumar Hore fourth class 9 NirodeChandra Sen second class (Banwari lal Shool) Balarm Saha second class; 11 Satvanarain Bose second class 12 Surendra Kumar Saha fouth class; 13 Joy Narain Ram, third class (Victoria School.)

13 These names were at first given to me by the two head masters independently. The Banwarilal school head master (Cijoy Babu had taken down their depositions first in my absence but I verified them afterwards. The depositions of the Victoria School boys were taken by myself though written down by the head master at my dictation. The presence of the three boys Balaram Saha, Surendra Kumar Saha and Saty Narain Bose at the Marwari incident could be easily anticipated considering that they were among the five boys of the Victoria school who were selected Volunteers temporarily.

14. At a meeting held in the evening preceding the day of the Marwari incident, to see which Marwari was infringing the rules of their panchayat they agreed to work according to the wishes of the executive committee of the local Sawadeshi Sebak Samiti (vide appendix page 38). The following is a consolidated list of the volunteers after having eliminated the names of those who were connected with the Marwari case:—Banwarilal school.—Jabad Chandra Saha, first class; Maheswar Saha first class; Chandra Datta second class; Binode Beharide second class; Batuklal Rai, second class; Radhika Lal Sinha, second class; Achyadananda Ssha, second class; Bhawani Kanta Tarafdar, fourth class; Radika Raman Saha, second class; Trailkya Nath Saha second class, Kanja Lal Saha third class; Khagendra Mohan Saha second class. Victoria school :—Matilal Sinha, Nalini chatdra Lahiri, Bijoy Govinda Sahr, Narayendra Kumar Mazamdar Giri Ranjan Pramanik, Kiran Chandra Rai and Hem Chandra Guha, first class; Dayal Chandra, Chandra, Saha, Bhubadesvar Mazamdar, Kamini Kumar Sarkar Jadunath Pal, Sitanath Saha, Haridas Saha Sachehidananda Saha, Ramlal Chanda Urbinda Sarkar, Pramah Nath Datja, and Dwijendrah Nath Trafdar, of the Second class; Rajendra Lal Saha, Narendra Kumar Rai, Joy Govinda Chandhuri, Narendra Kumar Chandhuri, Amar Chandhra Saha and Priya Nath-Guha, of the third class; Brajendra Kumar Saha, Kirodhe Lal Saha, Umesh Chandra Pal, Chandra Binode Dey, Krishna Govinda Saha, Gaur Hari Saha, Ganesh Chandra Pal and Abinas Chadnra Chandhuri of the fourth class; Bankim Chandra Rai and Gopibaliday Chakrabarti of the fifth class.

15. As far as the Victoria School goes I think the list is pretty complete. The Head Master acted frankly in this matter but I have some doubt with regard to the list of the Banwarilal school. I am afraid the drill master and the Assistant Head master in charge concealed the names of the boys of many influential people of the town of whom perhaps they were afraid. But this is only a guess.

LACK OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

16. From what I have stated above it is beyond dispute that the two high schools have gone very seriously wrong in matters of discipline. In the first instance it is the leaders at Sirajganj who are directly responsible for it. The teachers have been culpably negligent of their duties, and many of them willfully led the boys astray. The leaders outside the school are out of our reach. The teachers, therefore, deserve to be punished first. The chief among them Babu Radha Govind Saha the first additional master of the Banwarila school, and the so-called General, Babu Suresh Chandra Das Gupta, the drill master of the Banwarilal school. It will appear further from the report of Babu Bijok Govinda Bhaya that Babu Madhu Sudan Sarkar, the late permanent head master of the Banwarilal school was a moving spirit. He left the school after the incidents recorded above had happened, and joined the Bar. He is also therefore out of our reach. The Banwarilal school suffered mainly through his instrumentality. I have not found anything directly against any other teacher of the Banwarilal school. Babu Bijok Govinda Bhaya has been kept in charge of the school since the resignation of Madhu Babu. I have found no evidence against him. Rather on the contrary I have found that there was some misunderstanding between him and the permanent head master. As regards the Victoria High School the first three teachers are no doubt guilty of the breach of discipline, but I had a somewhat good report of Babu Kunja Behari Guha, the head master of the Victoria School, from Mr. Marr, the Sub-Divisional officer according to whom he did not take any active part in the movement, although he offered no resistance to the boys being led astray. His name appears in the list of leaders. I got it from the General Babu Suresh Chandra Das Gupta. It is quite possible that he gave it maliciously. Nevertheless, I have written to the Secretary of the Victoria school to obtain an explanation, from the three teachers, which has not reached me as yet (vide appendix page 67).

17. As regards the boys, the thirteen volunteers who were connected with the Marwari case are the principal offenders as far as the evidence goes. They, therefore, should be punished more heavily than the others. The rest of the volunteers must also be punished, as they are directly and indirectly responsible for the disturbances at Sirajganj. As regards the nature of the punishment I leave it to your judgment. I do not agree with Babu Bijoy Govinda Bhaya's comment on the Sub-Divisional officer's procedure. I was told by Babu Mahendra Nath Mukharji, the present Secretary of the Banwarilal School Committee, and by the Sub-divisional officer himself that the latter nearly assured the leaders that the boys would be dealt with departmentally if they would hand over the names, of the culprits to him.

18. There are three other schools in the town of Sirajganj. The Amritlal Middle English School, the Daniapati Middle English School, and the Madrassa. I have ascertained that the Madrassa was closed during the time of the disturbances. Nearly all the boys of the school were away from the town. The head masters of the two Middle English Schools have submitted to me their reports. I have no reason to doubt the truth of their statements. I do not think any of the boys of the two schools took part in the two occurrences described above.

19. I must conclude this report with a word of appreciation for Babu Mahendra Nath Mukharji, the Government Pleader and the present Secretary to the Banwarilal School Committee, who rendered me material help in carrying on my investigation. The same may be said of Babu Brazendra Kumar Rai, Secretary of the Victoria School.

Since writing the above the papers in the appendix (page 69-72), were recovered from Sirajganj.

LOCAL MAHOMEDANS PERSECUTED.

Dated the 20th January, 1906. From Abdul Guffor N. A. Kal and others, Sirajganj, to the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam. We the undersigned, Mahomedan inhabitants of Sirajganj beg most respectfully to approach you with the following petition with a hope that you will be good enough to pay proper attention to our prayer :—

1. That in the Sirajganj sub-division where the Mahomedan population is estimated to be about 80 per cent., there being no Mahomedan institution to impart English education, we are compelled to place our youths in the local Hindu schools, which have nowadays acquired the notoriety of being the very hot-beds of evil politics. Here the questions of current constitutional measures are discussed, and through them the political ideas of the Indian National Congress are propagated.

2 That about two years ago the Mahomedan students belonging to these Hindu schools brought to our notice that they were receiving much ill-treatment at the hands of the Hindu students and teachers. Thereupon, we assembled in a meeting and there it was resolved to found an entrance school to be called the Islami High School, suited to the needs and requirements of the Mahomedan students, but the project could not be carried into effect for want of Government support and patronage.

3. That it has recently come to our notice that school children in Hindu schools are employed in political demonstrations by the teachers, and the Hindu leaders, and that in the case of the late disturbances these teachers, quite against our express prohibition, induced the Mahomedan boys to join them and devised punitive measure—e. g., the back bench inevitably fell to the lot of the Mahomedans in the school.

4. That under the circumstances we do not think it expedient to trust the Hindu teachers any longer with the education and moral discipline of about 400 Mahomedan youths, this being the total number of Mahomedan students in the local Hindu schools, and pray that the Government may permit and materially help the poor Mahomedans of Sirajganj to found the Islami High English School, teaching up to the Matriculation standard of the Calcutta University, for which we have collected a sum of Rs. 700, and thus patronise the school, for which act of your kindness we shall ever pray for your long life and prosperity.

SIR B. FULLER SUMS UP.

Dated Camp Barisal, the 15th July, 1906. Letter from the Hon'ble Sir J. B. Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor, to Hia Excellency the Viceroy :—I venture to trouble Your Excellency about the enclosed letter which has reached me from Mr. Risley. The two schools, to which he refers, behaved scandalously badly. The boys violently interferted with trade in the town and made a concerted assault upon a European, there being no provocation. The School Committees refused to give up the names of the offenders. The disaffiliation of the schools was recommended by the Education Department, and I forwarded to the University the recommendations of the Department and endorsed them. After the recommendation had reached the University overtures were made for an amicable settlement. I met them gladly and offered to withdraw the recommendation if the offending boys were made to pay a small fine. Arrangements for this compromise were almost completed when the Calcutta leaders intervened and urged the school committees to go back upon it. The correspondence connected with these negotiations is before the University Syndicate. There is no question of abiding hardship. When recommending that the schools should be disaffiliated I made arrangements for establishing a new Government school in the town, and if the schools after being disaffiliated acknowledge past errors I should, of course, interest myself actively in procuring their reaffiliation. To withdraw from our position in this case would be to make a concession not in the interests of education, but to those people in Calcutta who have been striving to render my government impossible, in order to discredit the Partition. The withdrawal would degrade the condition of our schools for some time to come. Your Excellency is aware that the concessions that have already been made have so far had merely provocative effects. I have weighed very carefully my responsibilities in this matter. I appreciate the difficulties which arise out of the present political situation. It is my duty to do everything in my power to assist Your Excellency's Government and to stand upon no considerations affecting my personal dignity or reputation; but it is my conviction that if I give way in this matter my authority will be so greatly weakened that I shall not be able to maintain that respect for the Government which is essential for the maintenance of public order in this country, and I beg that Your Excellency will forgive me for venturing to ask that these orders may be reconsidered, or that if I am to give effect to them my resignation may be accepted. I should deeply regret the inconvenience which might result from my withdrawal from the helm at the present juncture, and I have considered carefully whether in view of this inconvenience it is not my duty to act in this case in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India whatever be the consequences, but I have come to the conclusion that it will be better in the interests of the State that there should be a new Lieutenant-Governor than that one should hold office in discredit, and I trust that Your Excellency will pardon me for adding to the complications of the present situation. If Your Excellency is of opinion that I am wrong and that I should withdraw the recommendation for disaffiliation I will do so immediately I receive telegraphic instruction to this effect.

"AVOID ANY TROUBLE."

No. 141, dated Simla, the 5th July 1906. Demi-official letter from Mr. H. H. Risley, C.S.I., C. I E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home-Department to the Hon'ble Sir Bamfylde Fuller, K. C. S I., C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, in connection with other questions relating to affairs in Eastern Bengal :—The Government of India have recently had occasion to consider the application made to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in your Chief Secretary's letter to the Registrar of the 10th February for the withdrawal of recognition from two schools under private managent in Sirajganj. They understand that some difference of opinion is likely to arise in the Syndicate as to the degree of culpability that attaches to the proprietors of the schools and that in the event of the Syndicate deciding to withdraw recognition or to take any sort of punitive action the question is certain to be brought before the Senate where it will form the subject of an acrimonious public discussion in which the partition of Bengal and the administration of the new province will be violently attacked. In the present state of public feeling in Bengal it seems to the Government of India highly inexpedient that a debate of this nature should take place, what ever may be the decision arrived at by the University authorities in the particular case. They do not deny that the conduct of the students was scandalous in the extreme and that it was connived at by some, at any rate, of the masters, while they fully recognise the grave dangers arising from the rebellious spirit which has manifested itself of late in many schools in Bengal. But they are disposed to think that the political objections to pressing the application to the Syndicate outweigh whatever Educational advantages might be

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

EMPLOYERS AND PICKETING RIGHTS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Speaker took the Chair at five minutes past twelve o'clock.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman informed Sir A. Ackland-Hood that the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill would be taken on Monday. This would be followed by the further stage of the Plural Voting Bill.

The consideration of the Trade Disputes Bill as amended in Committee was then resumed.

Mr. F. E. Smith moved an amendment with the object of extending to individual employers the right (extended under the bill to associations of workmen and associations of employers) to conduct peaceful picketing.

Mr. Bowles seconded the amendment, and contended that it was not fair to say to an employer that unless he joined some great federation of employers he would be placed under an absolute and undoubted disadvantage in the event of a trade dispute.

Mr. A. C. Edwards said the amendment would do nothing more than declare the law as it at present existed, and he saw no objection to it.

Sir J. Lawson Walton expressed the view that the amendment was quite unnecessary. The object of the clause was to protect corporations. He was not, however, adverse to accepting the amendment.

Mr. Balfour said he would look with some distrust on anything that forced employers to combine. The development of British industry had just as much to fear from great combinations of employers as from great combinations of workers. He did not wish to see the power of either the one class or the other increased; for that reason, perhaps, he had some sympathy with the amendment.

Mr. Verney said it would be a libel on great combinations to say they were more dangerous than small ones. He would welcome anything that would tend to make both classes of combination bigger.

The amendment was then agreed to without a division.

Sir J. Lawson Walton then moved as an amendment the omission of the words "peaceably and in a reasonable manner" from Clause II., which stood as follows:—

It shall be lawful for one or more persons acting on heir own behalf, or on behalf of a trade union, in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend peaceably and in a reasonable manner at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be if they so attend merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

He had, he said, already fully explained the amendment and the House would not expect him to go ove the same ground again.

The Speaker said it would be necessary to divide the amendment into two parts, and he would put first the omission of the words "Peaceably and."

Sir F. Banbury and Mr. F. E. Smith opposed the amendment, and Mr. Carlile thought the removal of the words would have a most disastrous effect. Men would certainly be induced to frame their conditions on anything but peaceable lines.

MR. BALFOUR'S ADVICE.

Mr. Balfour remarked that there had already been a very interesting discussion of the very point before the House, and more than that, a division. Under these circumstances, he would venture to advise his friends not to press the amendment.

Both parts of the amendment to Sir J. Lawson Walton's amendment having then been negatived, the original amendment was agreed to.

Sir F. Banbury next moved, and Mr. Bowles seconded, an amendment with a view of securing that picketing shall only be legal when carried on where a person concerned in a trade dispute "resides or works or carries on business or happens to be."

Sir F. Powell pointed out that the Conservatives' Act of 1875 permitted pickets to attend "at or near the house or place where a person resides." Why, then these panic fears to-day? They had thirty years' experience to go on, and not a single case of a misuse of the power in all that time. (Opposition cries of "Oh, oh!")

Sir. J. Lawson Walton said the amendment was, of course, one that could not be accepted.

Lord Robert Cecil said what they feared was that under cover of this section large numbers of people could assemble outside a man's house and by their mere presence terrify or intimidate his wife and children or whatever might be in the house.

Mr. Atherley Jones urged that the section did not legalise anything that was illegal now.

Mr. F. E. Smith said unless the condition imposed by the amendment of the hon. baronet (Sir F. Banbury) was accepted there was nothing to prevent any number of men visiting any one, either in his workshop or his house, to persuade him, as it was called.

Mr. Balfour said if this clause did not modify the law of 1875 and extend the power of the Trade Unions, why waste time arguing over the subsection? Lawyers differed upon that point, and they ought to have a very definite statement from the Attorney-General upon that point. Again, they would like to know, had the Act of 1875 worked well, and was there evidence that the powers of trade unions were not abused. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shackleton said the position, as the law showed, was that, according to the legal opinions and decisions of to-day it was almost impossible to "peacefully persuade." All the Labour members now asked was merely for definite re-statement of the law of 1875, as it was understood before those legal limitations.

The Committee divided and the amendment was rejected by 298 votes to 50.

PICKETING AT PRIVATE HOUSES.

Mr. Rawlinson then moved an amendment with the object of preventing picketing at a house where a person resided. He contended that although people might go to a man's house with the intention of peaceably persuading him, it was well known that such crowds often got out of hand. Some one would cry out, "Chuck him out!" Then the row would begin.

Lord Castlereagh seconded the amendment. He believed peaceful persuasion was necessary if the trade-unions were to be carried on, but it should be confined to the place where a man worked. To allow a crowd to go to the house of a man was to interfere with liberty, and the Labour party, as the champions of liberty, should not seek such power. It was obvious that the object of sending a crowd to a man's house was to terrorise him through his wife and family.

Mr. Ure said the Government could not accept the amendment. The things feared by the hon. gentlemen opposite were not in the least likely to occur.

Sir Alexander Acland-Hood said that in many small towns workers in factories lived three or four miles away and there was undoubted danger of those people being exposed to intimidation and danger by people attending at their house. He hoped that if this amendment was passed the "suffragettes" of this country would form a trade union and would peaceably persuade every member of the Government front beneh at their houses (Laughter)

Sir Francis described the amendment as reactionary. (Ministerial and Labour cheers.)

Mr. Salter said the amendment would be of the very greatest importance when the new powers which the bill gave came to be put into operation by the trade unions. If the section passed as it stood, a man would be deprived of his common law rights. The amendment asked the House to say that as regards a man's home he ought to be left with the common law protection he enjoyed at the present time.

The Press Association's Leighton Buzzard correspondent telegraphs: Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, while riding home on the evening of November 1 after hunting with Lord Rothschild's hounds, met with a serious accident. His horse stepping on a soft place by the roadside, fell, and threw its rider who sustained severe injury to a collar bone. He passed a fairly good night and his progress is so far satisfactory.

THE ST. PETERSBURG SPECIE ROBBERY.

WOMAN ARRESTED.

The woman who took part in the daring robbery of the Treasury van here recently has been found and arrested. It will be remembered that during the fight she got away with the bags containing the notes and cash.

It has been ascertained that the arrested woman lived in the old quarter of St. Petersburg, under the false name of Bogoiavlenakaja. She is a Jewess belonging to Simpheropol. The police, however, have not recovered the stolen money, which was handed over to another person by the woman in custody. After the robbery she changed her dress and wrapped a bandage round her face as a disguise.

It has been decided in future to pack all such consignments in especially strong chests, and to have an escort of cavalry and infantry.

BISHOP'S ROAD STATION TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF MR. SIMPSON.

Mr. Hazell Simpson, who was run over at Bishop's-road Station yesterday whilst going to the rescue of Miss Kaye, a friend of the family, who had fallen in front of the approaching train, died during the night at St. Mary's Hospital as the result of shock and injuries. The condition of Miss Kaye, who is suffering from concussion of the brain, is still serious.

Mr. Harold Simpson was a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, having been in the House since 1885. He was a leading jobber in the Kaffir Circus, and although he retired some time back from active association with the market, he was much respected by all circles to the last.

SWEETHEART WITH A PAST.

DANISH GIRL'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A breach of promise case in which Mr. Dickens, K. C., and Mr. Luch. K. C., who opposed one another in the Ostzmann case, are leading counsel, has been brought before Mr. Justice Bray and a jury.

Miss Jeanne Amelie Hansen, a Danish young lady, is suing Mr. George Edwin Dixon, of Holborn-viaduct, for damages.

Miss Hansen to-day gave her romantic story in the witness-box.

In 1899, when a girl of twenty, she was engaged in supervising a lottery wheel at the Tivoli Gardens Exhibition, Copenhagen.

Mr. Dixon, who was then thirty-eight years of age, was introduced to her by another lady. She spoke to him in English because he could not speak Danish. He told her that he had come to Denmark for the sake of his health. He was staying at the King of Denmark Hotel.

Mr. Dixon asked Miss Hansen to see him at his hotel and suggested that she should enter into his service, She did some type-writing for him.

One day he gave her a matchbox. She did not know there was anything in it at the time but eight days afterwards she discovered twelve kroners.

"The kroner is worth 1s. 1d.," remarked counsel.

"That would be eighteen pence," said the judge, who is a Cambridge wrangler.

Counsel: No, my lord—thirteen shillings.

When the witness told Mr. Dixon about the twelve kroners he said, "That is your salary."

Mr. Dixon took offices in Copenhagen, and set up a business. Miss Hansen looked after the advertisements, which were inserted in two hundred Scandinavian papers. No regular salary was paid to Miss Hansen. She was told to take what she liked.

"I took eighty kroners a month," she said.

SOLD AN INDIGESTION CURE.

In 1900, 1901, 1902, Miss Hansen continued, she remained at her post at Copenhagen. Mr. Dixon occasionally ran over from London. In 1902 he told her that a company was going to be formed in England.

He used to say he would like to take witness over to England and introduce her to his friends so that she should not be lonely. He said that he must get together some money before he could get married again. He was afraid that the Scandinavian business might go down.

"Why?" asked counsel.

Because, so he said, the Scandinavian medical journals had exposed him as a humbug.

Mr. Dixon took another business in Copenhagen, and sold a cure for indigestion. He called it tablones in England and tablines in Denmark. The witness paid the rent at first.

There was a Mr. Johnson in Copenhangen whom witness knew. Mr. Dixon wrote on a postcard, "Regards to Mr. Johnson."

Shortly after this Mr. Dixon came to Copenhagen and again promised to marry witness. He said he was living at Teddington.

Counsel had a letter, in which Mr. Dixon said:—

Why has Fate so hardly treated me? If I had told you of my love long ago I would not have asked you to be my wife. I strove to avoid loving you, I said, "I will not love her."

I could always see in my mind Jenny as my wife spurning me. When I saw Mr. Johnson I was heartsick. You know how often I begged you not to care for me, and you said, "That is all very well."

I cannot bear to think of losing my little Jenny, but you see I must look ahead. Oh, if I could only come over and pick little Jane up and carry her to our little home!

The letter went on to indicate that the only obstacle to marriage had been the delicate state of Mr. Dixon's health.

PLAINTIFF'S REPLY.

Miss Hansen replied:—

George, you don't know how happy you have made me. You have lifted a cloud from my mind. As I sat alone all sorts of thoughts would come to me—not all of them good ones. Why should I hate you? I love you more, if possible. Here is your little Jenny working away as a slave so that there will be lots of money for our litte home. Won't we be happy then?

One day you will send me a cable "Come," and I will pack my belongings and leave at once. I have told Mr. Johnson you love me. With many kisses from your little girl.

Counsel: Mr. Dixon says that you confessed to him that you had been found with a man in his rooms late at night.

DEFENDANT'S LETTERS CHANGE.

In 1905 the tone of Mr. Dixon's letters changed. He talked of Miss Hansen's "impudence." Finally, she saw in the "Smart Set" that he had married some body else.

Mr. Lush subjected the plaintiff to a long cross-examination.

Did your sister in 1904 accuse you of misconducting yourself with Mr. Johnson?—No.

Is it true, as the defendant has said, that Mr. Johnson, when he was living in a flat in the basement of your house, went up to your flat one night?—No.

In reply to another question, the witness said that Mr. Dixon had expressed approval of Mr. Johnson as a friend for her.

When did Mr. Dixon first promise to marry you?—In February, 1904.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

SOAP TRUST AT BAY.

EXCITED SPEECH AND HOSTILE RECEPTION.

For the first time since the formation of the Soap Trust Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., tonight face a meeting of his constituents in the Town Hall, Hoylake, Cheshire. His reception was of a mixed character.

A storm of groans mingled with a few cheers, greeted Mr. Lever as he walked in, and there was a comical effect when his platform supporters sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow," while the body of the meeting below hissed, laughed, booed, and coughed.

"This meeting is called," said Mr. Lever, "in fulfilment of a promise that I would give an account of my stewardship, but I am told you would rather hear something about the question which has been occupying the public Press for the last few weeks. (Loud cheers.) The crime of which I am accused is that I, in association with the largest firms in the same line of industry, have come to a working arrangement under which, instead of wild and insane competition and frenzied expenditure of money in all directions, in order that each might increase his own trade, the knowledge of all—("What about tablets?")—and the advantages and skill of one will be for the benefit of all." ("You want more money yourself.")

"Every penny I have made in my business, except what I have spent on my home, has gone back into the business to strengthen it and enable it to employ more men. If I had left the industry ten years ago I could have led a life of considerable enjoyment and great ease, but I have remained in it and I have done my best, working early and late, to extend it. I have never set myself up as a master superior to the men who work with me.

"SERVANTS OF THE PUBLIC."

"We soap manufacturers are all servants of the public. The public can dismiss me from their service, and I am confident that unless we serve the public faithfully and well we shall be dismissed and deserve to be dismissed. (Voice: "Give honest weight.")

"It was the duty of those in the trade to come together." ("Why give short weight?")

"I have been in the soap trade," Mr. Lever continued "twenty-one years, and I have always protested against the sale of soap by weight. ("Oh, oh!" and a voice: "More profit in it the other way.") Soap is not sold by weight in the United States and other countries." (Laughter.)

"Why did you sent out an ounce short weight?" asked someone in the audience.

"We never sent out short weight," said Mr. Lever "What about the *Daily Mail*?" demanded a dozen voices at once.

"The *Daily Mail*, Mr. Lever retorted, "quoted the statement we put on the packages, which was to the effect that the packet weighed 15oz. It also quoted a slip we put into invoices to call the buyer's attention to the fact." (Groans and a voice: "What about the public?")

"We advised the public by putting it on the package, which was marked 15oz.—(Voice: "Only since the Trust started.")—A Trust is not in existence to-day." (Oh, oh!" and loud laughter.)

Constantly irritated by the sarcastic and humorous comments of the audience, Mr. Lever eventually firmly set himself to face the temper of the meeting. "The editor," he snapped out with considerable incisiveness, "sat in his chair and inserted in his newspaper whatever he thought would be good copy. There had never been an attempt by a single newspaper in the country to ascertain the ture facts of the case. It had been asserted over end over again that the object of the amalgamation was to grind down the workmen on the one hand and the British consumer on the other, and to turn the money into the coffers of those who had joined together.

"I ask you," added Mr. Lever with a touch of pathos in his voice, "before you hang us to the nearest lamp-post to consider whether we have committed the crimes attributed to us. If we have committed those crimes, no lamp-post would be too near to carry out the hanging process."

When Mr. Lever had concluded his speech a conflicting wave of feeling swept over the meeting. Demands were made to propose a vote of "No confidence" in him, but the chairman ruled it out of order. It was exteremely difficult to gather whether the resolutions proposed were really carried or not. Outside the hall a large crowd assembled after the meeting, and as Mr. Lever re-entered his motor-car he had a distinctly hostile send off.

RADIO-TELEGRAPHY CONFERENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WORK AND POSITION.

The Conference on Wireless Telegraphy, having to all intents and purposes concluded its arduous labours, I am able to sum up the principal results of the Conference as embodied in the treaty which to-day receives the finishing touches in readiness for signature on Saturday.

Great Britain, I learn on the best authority, has had her way over the much-disputed Article 3 of the draft convention, and succeeded in making the American proposal regarding compulsory inter-communication between ship and ship a separate article from which Great Britrin will withhold her assent.

The international regulation of wireless telegraphy, or radio-telegraphy as it is officially termed by the Conference, has been satisfactorily settled, Great Britain at the same time maintaining a free hand to organize her own system. Throughout the Conference Great Britain was most loyally backed by France, Japan, and Italy. France often supporting the British delegates against her own convictions. Italy from the outset confessed herself inextricably hampered by her contracts with the Marconi Company.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY.

Great Britain's policy was made clear from the beginning. At the second sitting of the Conference on October 1 Mr. Babington Smith, the principal British delegate, declared that Great Britain was in favour of the general principle of the interchange of wireless communications, but regarded it as indispensable that strict and efficacious regulations should be made to prevent confusion of systems, and for proper organization of the service; and, further, that each country should reserve the right to exempt certain stations from the obligation of inter-communication.

Mr. Tower, the American Ambassador, and the principal American delegate, declared his agreement with this statement, but on the basis of compulsory inter-communication between ship and ship. A similar statement to Mr. Babington Smith's was also made by the representative of the British Admiralty, thus disproving the reports of a split between the British rspresentatives. In consequence of these declarations, Article III of the Draft Convention, providing that coastal and ship stations should be obliged to exchange wireless telegrams without distinction of system, was accepted provisionally until after the adoption of the *reglement de service*.

The service regulations were mainly the work of the British delegation; and as they proved satisfactory, Great Britain, to fulfil the second condition in her statement of policy, moved an amendment to Article 3, giving to each country the right to exempt stations at will, on condition that adequate communication is provided for the service of the general public. This amendment, which was the main point for which the British delegation had all along contended, was passed by unanimous vote last Monday.

A UNITED STATES BOMBSHELL.

The United States motion to make intercommunication between ship and ship compulsory came as a complete surprise to the Conference. It was described as a regular bombshell. The German Government was not particularly pleased, but accepted the motion with some hesitation. Great Britain opposed it from considerations of the demands of traffic, on the ground that it was impracticable, besides being an improper restriction to place on individuals. France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Egypt, and Montenegro (which was represented by Mr. Cuthbert Hall, of the Marconi Company) supported Great Britain, but the motion was carried. The United States further proposal to make the motion binding on all signatory Powers, which was also opposed by Great Britain, was rejected by the Conference, and the British proposal to make the American motion a separate article to which Powers signing the treaty need not necessarily adhere was passed.

At yesterday's sitting Great Britain declared that she would be unable to enforce the Treaty before November 1, 1908: France proposed July 1, 1908, and Germany April 1, 1908. The British delegates said that the latter date was impraticable, but they were willing to accept the French suggestion, to which the Conference then agreed. The Treaty, therefore, if all goes well, will come into force on July 1, 1908.

It is understood that, with regard to Article XVII. of the Draft Convention, the Conference came to the conclusion that the only way of settling the question of imposing the Convention upon private wireless telegraphy, companies would be the introduction of speicia legislation by each State. The British delegates are absolutely opposed to the idea of arbitration provided in Article XXII. especially in regard to its application to the *reglementde service*.

No mention of the work of the Conference can be complete without reference to the prominent part in its labours played by Mr. Babington Smith, who, by his eloquence and tact, and his fluent French, immediately won for himself a pre-eminent position in the discussions. The work of the delegates has been really arduous the various committees often sitting until nearly midnight.

ASTROLOGY IN COURT.

WIFE'S PATHETIC ASIDE TO THE JUDGE.

SOMERe markable details were disclosed in a case in which Mrs. Sarah Ann Hunt, of Sheffield, sought a judicial separation from her husband, Albert Hunt Southampton, on the ground of cruelty. There was a cross-petition for restitution of conjugal rights.

The parties were married in 1891. Quarrels arose over the subject of attending lectures on occult science said counsel, and the petitioner complained that the respondent had suggested that she was insane.

"I was intensely unhappy within three or four days after the wedding," said the petitioner. She added that her husband had suggested that "I was now in his power."

Why did you leave him?—Because I was afraid of him.

When she returned in 1902, she said, Mr. Hunt took her to a palmist, and had himself consulted one prior to her return.

The petitioner stated that they quarrelled in the bedroom and her husband threw shaving water at her. On another occasion he bent her wedding ring.

What happened to it?—never wore it again, but bought another myself.

The bent orb was then produced from a little brown handbag, and while counsel were examining it, the lady spoke to the judge and said that someone had prophesied that by four o'clock that day she would have lost the case and would be be childless.

His lordship objected to irrelevant matter, and the petitioner then complained that her case had certainly been presented in an unfinished fashion owing to the neglect of her solicitors. "Is it just," she inquired, "that my petition should be presented before my evidence is ready?"

A PATHETIC REMARK.

His Lordship: If it is adjourned, you will have to pay the costs.

The Witness: What will they be?

His Lordship (smiling): I cannot say.

The Witness: Well, I have no money or friends, so I must do the best I can and go on.

Mrs. Hunt complained that her husband had threatened to disavow her in a letter written on November 26, 1905, in which he said: "I don't know what use there may be in writing to you again. My letters and appeals hitherto, have received no consideration; but that you may not be without full warning of what your behaviour has driven me to, I write once again to ask you to end, once for all, the awful misery you have created. You have forfeited all claim to any consideration, and you will presently make me say, to all affection, also. It is getting very near that and when that time does come, then may God help you for I will disavow—as intensely as I have loved you and striven for you"

In another letter he wrote: "The wife I married and loved is not my wife to-day. You have encouraged insensate folly and allowed it to poison our lives, in spite of my efforts to protect you against yourself. This is not my wife nor the woman I married. I pray God she may come back some day, but at present she has not."

"What is your real complaint against your husband?" asked Mr. Duke, K. C., of the petitioner.

"I thought my husband was unduly trying to bias my friends and doctors about the state of my mind," was the reply.

ADVICE FROM AN ASTROLOGER.

Did you believe spirits communicated with you?—It is most impossible for me to answer.

Did you tell your husband that you had been communicated with?—I don't think so.

Did you say a spirit had appeared to you and said you and your husband would never be happy together?—No.

Did you believe you were destined not to be happy?—No.

Did you tell your husband that the spirit of one of your brothers had sat by you and spoken about your husband?—Yes, but not about my husband.

In 1900 did you believe that your husband would die in that year?—His death was prophesied.

His Lordship. Who prophesied?—Mme. Chevallier.

Mr. Duke: When he did not die in 1900, was it further prophesied that he would die in 1901?—No.

You believed in the prophecy?—Yes. My husband suffered from faintness, and said he had a weak heart.

After visiting Mme. Chevallier did you receive advice from astrologers?—The word "advice" is unsuitable. I have several times consulted palmists and once had my horoscope taken.

From 1901 to 1905 were you not in communication with those who profess to have supernatural knowledge?—If by that you mean palmists, yes.

Did not Dr. Biggar advise you to give up these things?—He suggested it might be desirable.

Did you tell your husband that it was impossible for you to live with him because of his lack of sympathy with your spiritual life?—No.

Mrs. Hunt said that she felt her husband "stunted her individuality." He himself also studied phrenology and psychonomy and visited palmists.

His Lordship: Have you consulted these people since your separation?—Yes.

Three witnesses were called on behalf of the petitioner.

His Lordship: There is absolutely no corroboration. There will be the usual order for restitution of conjugal rights.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Rout of the Socialists.

MUNICIPAL REFORMERS TRIUMPHANT.

London has done splendidly. North, south, east, and west the story is the same. Progressive faddists, Socialist cranks, and Labour busybodies who have ridden their hobbies at the expense of the over-burdened rate-payers have entered into their reward—oblivion.

A new era of efficiency and economy has dawned in the municipalities of London. Three years ago Camberwell returned a meagre array of six Municipal Reformers; to-day they predominate. Turkish baths for working men who never used them and all other glaring examples of incapacity and extravagance have had their effect. Fulham and Lewisham can boast of a clean sheet, not a single Progressive having been returned; while in Woolwich, were the party of economy were in a hopeless minority with only five seats, they have now twenty-three.

Holborn was never in doubt, but here again the result exceeded all expections. Wherever a contest took place the Municipal Reformers triumphed, and the discomfiture of their opponents was complete. Poplar had to face an embittered and desperate Socialistic combination, but a period has been put to the policy that has brought the borough to the verge of bankruptcy, and the cause of Reform has gained a splendid victory. In Bermondsey and Haggerston the gains were satisfactory, but Battersea surprised even the most sanguine of the opponents of bad government by placing Mr. Shirley Benn, who opposed Mr. Burns at the Parliamentary elections in January last, above the highest "blue," with 530 votes to spare. Mr Keir Hardie's appeal has fallen on deaf ears, and the Socialist-Labour list is a record of failure.

In the provinces the vast majority of the contests were fought on political lines, and Unionist candidates have captured many seats at the expense of Socialism and Labour. Until the complete results have come in the full extent of the victory cannot be accurately appreciated.

There are now only three out of twenty-eight London Borough Councils with a Wastrel majority—Battersea, Bethnal Green, and Southwark. Previously there were seventeen Wastrel boroughs.

Even in Southwark the electors returned a majority of Municipal Reformers—thirty-two against twenty-seven Wastrels and one Labour member, but there are eight Wastrel and one labour alderman, so that the Reformers do not reap the reward of victory.

Even in Battersea the Wastrels lost nine seats, the spoils going to the army of economy.

Only in Bethnal Green is there a solid Wastrel phalanx. There the Reformers lost their three previous seats

NEW YORK'S GREAT FIGHT.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN THE ARENA.

STARTLING EFFECT.

Mr. Roosevelt is believed to-day to have removed the result of the great fight for the Governorship of New York State from the region of doubt. Even in a country where precedents count for little, especially in politics, his message, through Mr. Root, personally denouncing Mr. Hearst excites surprise everywhere. Nowhere is there any doubt of its effect.

The supporters of Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate, though they professed confidence, were a little uneasy. Now they are "cock-sure" and the betting among the varied activities of the kerb market jumped to-day from two and a half to one to four to one on Mr. Hughes.

It is remarked that the President's message is less a declaration on the part of a member of the Republican Party in favour of Mr. Hughes than a solemn denunciation on the part of the official head of the State of Mr. Hearst individually as a danger to the welfare of the nation. It will have enormous effect on the wavering vote, especially in the interior, but Mr. Roosevelt's interference outweights any other factor in the present situation. For a week past there have been indications that although Mr. Hughes's frigid and somewhat unsympathetic correctness were failing to make much headway, yet the passionate enthusiasm for reform invoked by Mr. Hearst's denunciations of everybody and everything was beginning to wear itself out.

Roughly, out of the 1,600,000 voters there are a million up State. The agricultural counties almost invariably returning Republican majorities, varying from six to sixteen thousand each do not appear, careful observers say, to have been seriously affected by Mr. Hearst's campaign of red fire and discontent. In some of the Republican counties with manufacturing cities, such as Erie, with Buffalo, Mr. Hearst seemed likely to detach the important Republican Labour vote, but this appeal by Mr. Roosevelt will cause a swing back, and the prediction is made that in the north of Manhattan Island the Republicans will have between 140,000 and 180,000 advantage, whereas the New York City vote, including Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Staten Island, will only, at the most, give Mr. Hearst 90,000 to 100,000 majority.

Politicians here, perhaps, value overmuch the effect of the machine, and under estimate the tremendous uprising of the new political elements from the bottom which is going on over here as it is all over the world. But they calculate that though in the cities the votes will be mainly for Mr. Hearst, yet whatever strength he diverts from the Republican will be counter-balanced by Democratic defections.

The polling takes place on Tuesday next.

"THE PHANTOM SHIP"

VESSEL AND CREW, MOURNED FOR LOST, RETURN HOME.

Few tales of the sea are more romantic than that of the French fishing barque Christophe Colomb belonging to Fecamp, and engaged in the Newfoundland cod fishery, which has been partially told in the *Daily Mail*." On March 16 last she left Fecamp, and since then nothing more was heard of her. First she was posted up as missing, and finally as "lost at sea." The widows and children mourned their husbands, and fathers and mothers their sons.

On Wednesday night at ten o clock there slowly forged into the channel that leads to Fecamp harbour a weird-looking vessel covered with seaweed and shell-fish. Her mizzen mast was gone, and her tattered sails hung mournfully from her spars.

The signalman at the lighthouse on the jetty only saw the ship's lights and her white ghostly form as she passed between the sea walls. When he hailed her, and the answer came back Cristophe Colombo, he did not think he had heard aright, and he hailed again. This time there could be no mistake.

For a moment the signalman's mind was filled with visions of phantom vessels, for he had long supposed the ship to have foundered. But hearing the rattle of chains, the sound of the windlass, and the voices of the crew, he knew this was no fantastic trick of his imagination, but a real ship from the sea.

He immediately telephoned to the Maritime Bureau in the town, and soon the Maritime Commissary, who had retired to rest, was sent for an aroused. He arrived at the harbour to find a small knot of seamen and others, who issuing from the neighbouring inns, had walked over to the Quay to see what vessel had just come in and was casting anchor.

Astonishment and then joy was written large on their rugged faces when they heard the name Christophe Colomb. The crew of the long lost vessel busied themselves mooring the ship, and then as fast as they could came ashore and hurried to their homes to knock up their sleeping wives and families, whose joy and astonishment may readily be imagined.

The barque had encountered fearful weather, and had drifted far out of the beaten track. There were however, plenty of tinned provisions and biscuits on board, and a good supply of water, and the men, notwithstanding the great privations they underwent, never lost heart, thanks to the indomitable perseverance of the skipper. When sighted off the Casquets a couple of days ago by the British steamer "Gazelle," the men's provisions had given out, except for about half a ton of sea biscuit in an unfit condition. Nevertheless, the skipper refused all offers to tow him to Fecamp. "I will bring her home unaided," he said and last night he kept his word.

The Bengal Government propose to locate a complete Company of Gurkha Military Police at Ranchi in Chota Nagpore, under the command of a European Officer. About 20 Gurkhas have already been recruited for B Company, which was recently removed to Ranchi from Dumka. Recruitument for the other two Companies will in future be confined to Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

CUBAN MINISTER TO THE U. S.

Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States.

Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, is an orator born. In an article in The Outlook for July, 1899, he heard Quesada speak at the Esteban Theater, Matanzas, Cuba, he said: "I have seen many audiences under the spell of eloquent speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement, but I have rarely witnessed such a scene as at the close of Quesada's eulogy upon the dead patriot, Marti." In a letter to The Peruna Drug M'f'g. Co., written from Washington, D. C., Senor Quesada says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—Gonzalo De Quesada.

Mr. Will A. Hoffman, Hagerstown, Ill., writes:

"I gladly give my testimonial with the thousands of others who have been cured by the use of Peruna.

"I had catarrh of the head and throat. I took cold easily and was dizzy-headed.

"I was all rundown and hardly able to work at all when I began using Peruna.

"But, now, after using it about six months I am well and strong."

There is no remedy in the world which has proven so popular for catarrh as Peruna. It has been used for more than thirty years and cured thousands of cases as proven by our testimonials.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounsd each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.

THE "AMULET."

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

"For Your Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26.
Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 60.
32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, Rs. 400.
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pearls and turquoises, Rs. 24.
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
37326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

SHOWROOMS: 1 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

HEADACHE CURED

"For twelve years I suffered acutely from headache, and had it not been for Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, I should no doubt have been suffering yet." So says Mrs. E. McDonald, of High Street, Rutherglen. She continues:—"Like many other women, I rushed to powders in the belief that they would cure me. Some of them gave me momentary relief, but left me in a far worse state than before. The doctor assured me that these headaches would wear off, but his prophesy was never fulfilled. Four years ago—just after my daughter was born—I was in a dreadful state. I could not see because of a sort of haze which came before my eyes. I had spells of sickness, and felt so dizzy at times, that I was obliged to lie down. My digestion was disordered and my liver diseased. I got into such a terrible state that I have often prayed I might die. My minister advised me to go to a hospital, and offered to get a permit for me; but by this time I had no hope left. Fortunately, however, I tried Bile Beans when I was at my worst. They soon improved my digestion, gave me an appetite, cured the liver disorder, and rid me completely of the terrible headache. I am now in perfect health, and they tell me I look like a farmer's wife."

THE SAFEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Bile Beans cure biliousness, headache, constipation, piles, colds, liver chill, influenza, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, bad breath, dizziness, debility, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, depression, nervousness, all liver disorders, anæmia, and all female ailments. Of all Medicine Vendors at R.1., or packed free on receipt of R. 1.2 per bottle; R's. 6 for six bottles, from the Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

BILE BEANS FOR BILIOUSNESS

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.

Gentlemen,—Send me per return, address this Coupon, and one anna stamp (to cover postage and packing) to the Bile Bean Co., 6, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for Free Sample.

B. G. 1-10-06.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Bombay mails of 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	85 11/16	=	+ 1/16
2½ per cent. Rentes	96	=	+ 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 5/16	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 15/16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	32 7/8	=	+ 1/1
Spot in New York	71 3/8	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·29 1-2	=	+ 1·2
Berlin cheques	20·32 1-2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 3/4	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	6	" =	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	6 1/4	" =	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	" =	+ 1/4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	" =	+ 1/4
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	5 1/4	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	5 1/2	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Transfers Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c. f. India 11/6 Nov.-Dec. sellers quiet.
RAPESEED—
Brown 55 1/4 — 3-4 Nov.-Dec. value.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 — 1/4 Nov-Dec. buyers.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5/8.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Hindoo and Langdale.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	12,000
Spot	5·75 + 8
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,500
Imports	14,000
Futures closed	steady

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·43	5·41	5·40
— 3	— 2	— 4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
5·42	5·44	5·47
— 4	— 5	— 6
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·49	5·51	5·53
— 5	— 5	— 5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	61,000
Do. last year	49,000
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Do. do. Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·20 + 20
Futures, month of Dec.	10·14 + 16 *
Do. month of March	10·22— 9 *

* Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3/16 + 3/16
Futures, month of Dec	10·18 + 18
Do. month of Jan	10·23 + 18
Tone at close	barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15 November.

Cotton	5,092 bales.
Wheat	23,261 cwts.
Linseed	6,096 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	428 "
Gingellyseed	13,374 "
Poppyseed	419 "
Groundnuts	221 "
Castorseed	7,618 "
Rice	4,010 "
Myrabollams	2,093 "
Cottonseed	7,264 "
Mowraseed	139 "
Gram	2,748 "
Joowar	2,176 "
Maize	93 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 17,84,160.
Per s s "Oriental" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

There is nothing fresh to record in the crop prospects for the coming season. Fine clear weather continues in all districts and cotton receipts are increasing. The absence of late rains is bringing complaints of a falling off in cotton crop estimates in several stations, but with a favourable dewfall from now till the end of the year we do not anticipate any material damage to the crop.

The money market is hardening and official Bank rates were raised 1 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay yesterday, to 7 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. These are 2 per cent higher than the corresponding rates last year. The weekly supply of Council Bills was then about one crore of rupees against forty lakhs for the past three weeks. But as the demand is now more active the supply is being increased, and for next week sixty lakhs is advertised for allotment. With the continued stringency in the London money market and the abnormal rates of discount ruling there, our sterling exchange market is strong and advancing both buying and selling rates having advanced fully 1-16d since last mail.

Our local cotton market was quiet but steady throughout the week and quotations have not followed the big fluctuations in Americans. The enquiry has run chiefly on spot and there is a moderate demand for new arrivals of M. G. Bengals and Khandesh, of high grades. The heavy sales of forward contracts last month, has apparently dried up the demand in Japan and Europe for the present, as orders now coming to hand are on a small scale, and as a rule, at much below the parity of current rates. There has therefore been a lull in forward business throughout the week.

The oilseeds markets were firm with a moderate business passing both in ready and forward contracts. The heavy premium on spot and early deliveries, continues in all descriptions except Linseed, the supply of which is fairly large, the price being maintained by Sutta contracts. Home quotations are increasing, however, and the tone is firm.

The hardening of the money market has had the usual effect of reducing quotations for Government 3 1/2 per cent. loans, the price having declined half per cent. since last mail. Money is in demand at 6 per cent. per annum for short fixed deposits for two months. The share market is feeling the results of dearer money the general tendency being towards a lower range of values.

The following are the total exports from Bombay of the articles named, during the month of October :—

	Bales.
Cotton	75,825
Wool and goat hair	3,497
	Cwts.
Linseed	212,218
Rapeseed	46,532
Gingellyseed	49,048
Cottonseed	271,332
Castorseed	130 674
Poppyseed	37,624
Mowraseed	14,214
Other seeds	2,234
Myrabellams	53,264
Wheat	41,385
	Tons.
Manganese Ore	25,000

COTTON.

There is a slight falling off in receipts of cotton at the U. S. ports while exports continue on a large scale. The market is evidently in the hands of manipulators and prices during the week have fluctuated violently. The Liverpool market firmed up with increasing daily sales. There is no doubt much uneasiness in the trade regarding the want of high grades of Americans this season. But from all reports coming to hand there seems little likelihood of any actual shortage of supplies. The reaction which has taken place was only natural after the previous decline.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
November	9th..5·76	10·10
"	10th..5·80	10·10
"	12th..5·81	10·30
"	13th..5·84	10·10
"	14th..5·67	10·70
"	15th..5·75	10·20

In New Orleans the price of spot fluctuated between 9 5/8 and 10 3/16 cents.

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures : Liverpool, December-January ; and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
November	9th..5·21	9·55
"	10th..5·16	9·30
"	12th..5·23	9·62
"	13th..5·23	9·14
"	14th..5·42	9·90
"	15th..5·41	10·14

In Bombay the market was quiet but steady throughout the week and operators have not been working freely. The decline in American futures early in the week did not effect local quotations to any great extent, and the recovery in Americans has also not been responded to. The free selling by export houses referred to last week was not continued, and there is still a bullish tendency in the bazaar which does not induce exporters and mills to purchase freely. For ready arrivals there is a moderate enquiry at full prices

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandesh	3,288	10,519	1,903
Central India	241	2,460	209
Barsee and Nuggur	538	2,677	236
Berars	3,242	8,776	3,562
Central Provinces	702	3,153	1,814
Total Comras	10,028	27,91	9,614
Dholleras	966	6,531	2,972
Broach	325	1,160	73
Comptas and Dharwar	625	3,515	3,333
Westerns	349	3,000	996
Bengals, N.-W.-P.	19,273	50,702	60,096
Bengals, Rajpootana	128	935	401
Sind	99	1,711	143
Persian	1	206	490
American	115	1302	2704
Egyptian	37	139	47
Other Sorts	Nil.	71	4
Total	32,124	96,478	60,613

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	32,124
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 15th Nov.	96,478
Shipments for the week to Europe	5,503
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	6,664
Total	10,167
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 8th Nov.	
Europe	84,609
Japan	23,274
China	800
Coast Ports	10,786
Total	119,469
Afloat in harbour for Europe	10,277
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	309

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.....firm.
Estimated sales .....12,000 bales.
Imports .....35,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·51	5·49	5·38
plus 8	plus 8	plus 9
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·50	5·52	5·55
plus 8	plus 8	plus 8
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·57	5·59	5·61
plus 8	plus 8	plus 8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

		Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)		190	180	..	25 Jan.
Bengals M G (Ry terms)		193	185	..	25 Nov.
Do.	(M-G.)	192	184	..	25 Jan.
Commawattee (Descriptions)	M-G.	211	205	..	do
Khandesh (M-G)		206	199	..	do
Julgaum (M-G)		208	201	..	do
Khundwa (M.G.)		..	207	..	do
Khanum, fair staple	(M-G)	}			
Karanja	do (M-G)	} 212	206	..	do
Akola	do (M-G)	}			
Yeotmal (M. G.)		224	218	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum	(M-G).	222	216	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee	(M-G)	226	220	..	do
Broach (M.G.)		207	201	..	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)		207	201	..	25 Jan.
Punjab		193	185	..	25 Nov
Do.		192	184	..	25 Jan.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Market strong and advancing owing to improved demand from home. Stocks are in strong hands and prices are likely to go still higher. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7-12-0
December	Rs.	8-3-0
May	Rs.	7-11-0

Rapeseed.—Market steady at Rs. 9/4 Brown ready, Rs. 9/12 Yellow Guzerat ready. New crops is also firm. We quote Delhi Brown Rs. 7|9|6 April-May.

Poppyseed.—Market firm and advancing. Shippers are obliged to pay full rates to complete shipments. We quote Ready Rs. 9/13. April-May Rs. 8/9.

Castorseed.—Firm and advancing. Stocks are getting reduced and holders after each sale increase prices which buyers have to pay. We quote Madras ready Rs. 44 1/2 November-December Rs. 43, December-January Rs. 41 and April-May Rs. 37 1/2.

Gingelly seed.—In spite of free arrivals the market is strong owing to better demand from Europe, and prices are fully Re. 1 per candy more than last week. Quotations are likely to be maintained for some time, but larger arrivals later on will check a further advance.

Mowra seed.—Market firm at Rs. 7/2 with some business passing.

Groundnut—Market steady at Rs. 40 ready. Prices are likely to advance as dealers are very firm in their ideas.

Wheat,—Market steady at Rs. 4/11 white pessi and Rs. 4/9/6 White Delhi. Nothing doing for export.

Week's arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	70,378 cwts.
Linseed	24,670 "
Rape Rai and Mustard	6,147 "
Gingellyseed	108,679 "
Poppyseed	1,816 "
Groundnuts	1,479 "
Castorseed	11,676 "
Rice	72,407 "
Myrabollams	8,025 "
Cottonseed	40,371 "
Mowraseed	4,184 "
Gram	12,028 "
Joowar	13,032 "
Maize	249 "

Linseed.—Tone. Firm.

Ready	... ...	Rs.	7-12-0 B. T.
Forward Dec.	... ...	Rs.	8-3-0 R.T.
May	...	Rs.	7-11-0 "

Rapeseed.—Tone. steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	...	Rs.	9-4-0 B. T.
Do. Forward April-May	...	Rs.	7-9-6 R.T.
" Yellow Guzerat Ready	...	Rs.	9-12-0 B.T.

Poppyseed.—Tone. Firm.

Ready	... ...	Rs.	9-13-0 B.T.
Forward April-May	...	Rs.	8-9-0 R.T

Castorseed.—Tone. Firm.

Ready	... ...	Rs.	44 1/2
Forward Nov.-Dec.	...	Rs.	43
April-May	...	Rs.	37 1/2

Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.

Howree Khandeish	...	Rs. 51 1/2
15 per cent. Mixed	...	Rs. 47-0
25 " " "	...	Rs. 46-0
50 " " "	...	Rs. 45-0
lack Kutnee	...	Rs. 43-0

Wheat.—Tone. Quiet.
White Delhi April-May ... Rs. 4-9-6

FREIGHT.

The market is steadier owing to want of tonnage for this year's shipments, but there is little enquiry from shippers at quoted rates. For Hamburg ready steamers booked cotton at 13s. to 13s. 6d. The steamer "Chupra" for Antwerp booked seeds at 13s. 3d. and cotton at 14s. For Genoa November shipment 16s. 6d. was paid for cotton, and for December 13s. 9d. for seeds. Antwerp December 13s. to 13s. 3d. for seeds. For next year January to March Antwerp and Dunkirk 13s. 6d. seeds and cotton and March-April Humburg 14s.

The only fixture reported is the Steamer 'Louis' December loading Genoa and Marseilles. 13s. 1 port. 14s. 2 ports.

MONEY.

BANK RATES.—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 15th Nov.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th Nov.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	3,36,374	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	7,99,146	do
Sundries	"	69,454	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	49,494	do
Other Authorised Securities	"	unchanged	
Credits on Securities	"	8,90,381	Increase
Loans	do.	3,48,676	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	3,94,496	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	"	2,62,948	Increase
Sundries	"	17,026	do
Bullion	"	3,69,200	do
Cash	"	27,39,774	Decrease

The Bank of Bengal cash balance shows a decline of 77 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a decline of 1¼ lakhs. The Official Bank rate was raised in Calcutta and Bombay yesterday as noted above. The money market is hardening as was expected, and there is a brisk enquiry for short fixed deposits for two or three months at advancing rates. Up to the present time no squeeze has been felt, but with increasing Cotton supplies in Bombay, an active trade in Calcutta, and extreme stringency in London one may come at an earlier date than usual.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 56,10,000, including 11 lakhs extra, transfers at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 5 lakhs extra bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. on Tuesday. At the weekly bidding on Wednesday of the Forty lakhs put up for allotment, 24·50 lakhs were taken up in bills at 1s, 4 1-16d. and 15·50 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 3-32d. Tenderers at these rates received 13 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is increased by twenty lakhs to sixty lakhs. Extras to the amount of five lakhs transfers at 1s. 4 1-8d. and Rs. 20,000. bills at 1s. 4 3-32d are announced to-day.

The mail of the 2nd November brings £80,000 silver, and £1,20,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	.. .. ..	Rs.	11,56,000
Bombay	.. .. ..	"	10,75,000
Madras	.. .. ..	"	10,99,000
	Total..	Rs.	33,30,000

The mail of the 9th November brings £120,000 gold to Bombay £210,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	.. .. ..	Rs.	19,40,000
Bombay	.. .. ..	"	2,40,000
Madras	.. .. ..	"	8,30,000
	Total..	Rs.	30,10,000

The mail of the 16th November brings £350,000 silver and £110,000 gold to Bombay also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	.. .. ..	Rs.	16,16,000
Bombay	.. .. ..	"	7,40,000
Madras	.. .. ..	"	5,70,000
	Total..	Rs.	29,70,000

EXCHANGE.

Has advanced one thirty-second this week and for the time being the top of the market seems to have been reached. The highest rate touched for Bank T.T. is 1s. 4 3/32d. ready and for bills 1s. 4 7/16d. The volume of business in Bombay has been exceedingly small but Calcutta has fully kept up its reputation for quantity. At the close in Bombay there is a lall and a partial set back of 1/32d. and any pressure to buy next week will probably result in Bank Paper declining 1/32d. Money is nominally dearer but not tight yet. Japan rates are lower.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	... ...	1/8.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		7/16
Do. 6 do	do.	5/8.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A		... 172
Marcles 3 do.	do. ...	... 140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		... 167 1/2
Shanghai 30 do.	do.	... 229
Japan 30 do.	do.	... 149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee Paper market was dull and declining throughout the week, due to the burdening of the money market. The quotation receded to 96 1/8 yesterday, but there is a slightly steadier tone to-day the closing rate being 96 1/4. This is a low figure for the 3 1/2 per cent. loan, but with fairly large stocks carried in the bazaar and a likelihood of a tight money market we may yet see lower rates.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 96-4
2nd settlement 30th November	" 96-4
3 per cent cash	94-0

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	103	9
4 per cent " "	1938	103	0
4 per cent " "	1952	103	0
4 per cent " "	1965	103	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	102	8
5 per cent "	1946	102	8
5 per cent " "	Tanna	119	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	117	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	102	8
4 per cent " "	1964-65	102	8

BULLION.

The silver markets continue firm and a good business is passing in London and also in Bombay. The up—country demand shows no improvement. The local stock is about 4,000 bars. Closing prices are as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	33	14	9
Australian Bar Gold	33	15	3
Bombay do	34	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	83	5	0
Do. 1st settlement	83	9	0
Do. 2nd do	83	14	0

PIECE-GOODS.

Our market has been quiet with prices for the most part unchanged and steady. Forward business is difficult owing to the high prices asked in the home market and only small lots, here and there, can be placed.

YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales
Shanghai	115,000	60,000	2,000
Hongkong	100,000	50,000	Nil
	215,000	100,000	2,000
		£15,000 bales	

The local market is dull.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—Market is very dul and no forward business is reported this week.

Iron and Steel.—Owing to heavy stocks and arrivals forward business is almost at a stand still. Some Basic steel, steel sheets, and galvanized corrugated sheets, were sold but under home prices.

Coals.—Market quiet with a few small resales offering.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and mill shares have more or less declined in price. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,420 and Bank of India Ld. shares to 1 per cent discount. In Mill Companies Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,970, Colaba Land and mill shares to Rs. 1,015, Carimbhais to Rs. 1,390, Crescents to Rs. 122 1/2, Davids to Rs. 432 1/2. Empress to Rs. 500. Howards and Bullough are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 525. Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 710. Manekji Petits have ruled at about Rs. 3,550. Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 2,200. Sholapurs are in demand at Rs. 3,640. Queens are unchanged at Rs. 1,190. Standards are quiet at Rs. 1,300. Swadeshis at Rs. 1,525. New City of Bombay are weak at Rs. 650. X.-D. In miscellanous list Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 137. Bombay Flours have advanced to Rs. 800. Kemps are weak at Rs. 267, Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 410. In Press Companies, Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 555 X.-D. New Berars have improved to Rs. 525. Volkarts have changed hands at Rs. 1040 to Rs. 1050. Khamgam Press at Rs 380, Hingolees at Rs. 120. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 482 1/2. Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 545. Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs. 106. The rest are unchanged.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A Greco-barbarism like *hickry-pikry*, for instance, is utterly uninteresting, and unworthy, of perpetuation; and 'country Captain' might be left, to swim or sink. But 'Willie London,' once the phrase has flowered, must never be suffered to wither out of the evergreen and fragrant memories of the spiritual garden of 'Old Bombay'; the eponym—for so I regard it—bears aloud its own lauds; and if the explanation of it I have adventured on be not, at least in inceptive intent, historically true, it deserves to be, and is so to be desired—and that, with all humanising phrases, and legends, and myths, is the all-essential and all-sanctifying truth."

"Emeritus" says he has never heard of Country Captain being applied to a cantonment game. It is sometimes used for a Eurasian in military service.

This correspondent's explanation of Willie Loudon is very different from that of Sir Birdwood. "Emeritus" says :—

It is, I imagine, a corruption of the Hindustani *billi-lotan*, meaning the plant in which cats roll themselves. The name is usually given to *Valerian officinalis*. According to Watt ('Economic Dictionary of India,' vi. pt. iv. 218), the same name is applied in the Deccan to spikenard *Nardostachys jatamansi*, and in the Punjab to *Nepata vuleralis*, *ibid*, v. 339, 346.'

Another correspondent tells us that "Country Captain" is the Madrassi servants pronunciation of "country capon." "Madrassi cooks and ayahs", this correspondent adds, are to be found in various places outside the boundaries of the Presidency. They naturally take the term and their own pronunciation of it wherever they go." Philologists like doctors differ.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The annual report of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute has been issued but I can only to-day call attention to the evidence afforded of the wisdom shown in opening an inquiry office in the city. In his covering letter to the India office the Chairman of the Section, Major General Sir Owen Burne says :—The trade Inquiry Office in the City has in the opinion of the Committee amply justified its existence as will be seen in the satisfactory report submitted by Mr. B. J. Rose. Mr. Rose has charge of the office and he is the right man in the right place. When there was no City Office and he had to be sought for at South Kensington he was the right man in the wrong place.

A Mounted Infantry Company for the section in connection with the local volunteers has been started and already some thirty recruits have been enrolled. This company will virtually succeed the Delhi troop of the Punjab Light Horse and should be an improvement, as for the Mounted Infantry mounts of all sizes will be welcome, while in the Light Horse Delhi troops, if not elsewhere, the tendency was to sacrifice considerations of soundness to getting a regulation sized horse, which usually meant a preponderance of old Cavalry Casters. Messrs. White and Angle, of the Allahabad and Delhi Banks respectively, will be the first officers, while the control of the section will be under Captain Waller.

ARMY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 16.

Medical Personnel arrangements for Aden Brigade and Burma Division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has directed that the following rules as regards service in the above Brigade and Division are to have effect from the 1st of October 1906.

ADEN BRIGADE.

The R. A. M. C. Establishment for Aden, including the outpost of Dthala in the Hinterland, will until further notice, consist of six Officers viz., the Lieut-Colonel, one Major and four Captains. Of the two Field Officers, one will invariably be present for duty. These Officers will, in future, be taken from the Northern and Western Commands in equal proportions and will be detailed by the Army Head Quarters Service in Aden and will ordinarily be for one year, and the R.A.M.C. Officers for that Brigade will be selected from those about to enter on their fifth or last year of Indian service. Reliefs will as a rule be carried out twice during the Trooping Season, generally in November and March according to Transport movement. Unattached Officers of the I. M. S., should there be any such, will be detailed from the Western Command and serve for one year.

Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants (not attached to Regiments) will be drawn from the Northern and Western Commands in equal proportions and serve for two year in the Burma Division.

The R. A. M. C. establishment for Burma will until further notice consist of 18 Executive Officers viz :—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Major and 11 Captains.

CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS.

These Officers will in future be taken from the Eastern Command and the 9th (Secunderabad) Division in the proportion of three-fifths from the former and two-fifths from the latter area. The General Officer Commanding Burma Division, will notify direct to Army Head Quarters the number of *R.A.M.C. Officers (by ranks)* required for the Annual Relief. This intimation should reach Simla not later than the 31st of July in each year. On receipt of this information the Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India will detail the Officers, by name, for service in Burma. Officers of the R. A. M. C., who have completed two years' service in Burma will be eligible for Hill Stations in their respective Commands or Divisions. On return thereto extension of service for a period not exceeding one year may be granted by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief if recommended by the local authorities.

NURSING SISTERS.

Q. A's. M. N. Sisters for India will in future be drawn from the Eastern Command as well as the Secunderabad Division and will be detailed by Army Head Quarters. The term of service in Burma will be two years. The establishment will remain four as at present and these ladies will also be eligible for Hill Stations. On return to India on extension of service in Burma will be permitted for Lady Nurses. Unattached Officers of the I. M. S., should there be any such, will be detailed from the Eastern Command and the Secunderabad Division, their term of service being two years.

Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants (not attacked to Regiments) will be drawn from the Eastern Command and Secunderabad Division, their term of service being three years. Extensions for this class may be permitted, if recommended by the local authorities for a period not exceeding two years. In consequence of the foregoing changes in the establishment of the personnel in the Commands and Independent Divisions affected will be revised as follows; with effect from 1st October 1906 :—

Those of the R. A. M. C. Executive Officers being in the Northern Command 88; Officers in the Western Command 90; Eastern Command 88; Secunderabad Division 40; Burma 18; total 324.

With reference to the foregoing Orders the following reliefs will take place during the present trooping season.

ADEN RELIEFS.

The undermentioned R. A. M. C. Officers, at present serving on the strength of the Northern and Western Commands have been directed to proceed to Aden for a tour, the services of these Officers, when travelling by Government transports, being utilised. From Northern Command :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Reilly, by Assaye leaving Bombay 7th December 1906.

Captain J. F. Whelan by Plassy, leaving Bombay 6th March 1907.

Captain J. F. Ritchils by Assaye, leaving Bombay 7th December 1906.

From Western Command.

Major F. G. Faichnie, by Plassy, leaving Bombay 6th March 1907.

Captain M. J. Foulds, by Plassy, leaving Bombay 6th March 1907.

Captain A. J. Williamson to disembark at Aden on his return from Privilege leave from England 11th October 1906.

The following Officers, at present serving at Aden have been directed to return to the Western Command to complete their tour of Indian service.

Major R. C. Thacker, R. A. M. C. and Lieutenant F. J. Turner R. A. M. C.

The undermentioned Officers, at present on sick leave from Aden in England will not rejoin the former station.

Captain I. Biggam, R.A. M. C. and Captain L L. G, Thoops, R A M C,

BURMA RELIEFS.

The following Reliefs will take effect before the 31st of December 1906,

Major A. J. Luther, R A. M. C.

EASTERN COMMAND.

To relieve Major D. Steill R, A, M. C.

BURMA DIVISION.

And Major G. A. I. Bray, R. A, M. C.

EASTERN COMMAND.

To relieve Major M. Boyle, R. A, M. C.

BURMA DIVISION.

On relief both Majors Steill and Boyle will be posted to the Eastern Command.

The undermentioned Officers will be relieved from duty in Burma before the 31st of March 1907, and the names of their successors hereafter notified :—

Major C. H. Hall, D. S. O. R, A. M. C. Captain, R. C. Wilmot, R. A. M. C., Captain G, H. J., Brown, M, B, R A M C, Captain D. G. Carmichael, M B, R A M C.

EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE.

The following Royal Army Medical Corps Officers have been permitted to extend their present tour of service in Burma by on year the date of termination of Burma tour being noted against this names respectively :

Lieut Col W. W. Pike, D. S. O, (31st, December 1907) ; Major H. W. K. Read (21st, February 1908) ; Captain A. J, W, Wells (14th March 1905); Captain C. V, Bagshaw (29th December 1907); Captain W, W, Browne (14th March 1908); Captain N, E, J, Naudenge (29th December 1907c).

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 2ND NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R. arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 2nd November. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Adams, Mr
Adam, Miss
Adams, Mr P J C
Adams Lady
Blackett, Miss
Cauklin, Miss N
Dawson, Mr R W
Humphries, Miss
Housemans, Mr Mrs and Infant
Mudge, Miss J L
Morrison, Miss
Parkes, Mr J R
Panioty, Mrs O D and child
Peacock, Lt H D
Shaw, Mr J
Stevens, Mrs and Miss
Todd, Miss
Wild, Mrs G A and Miss
Whittle, Mr B A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anthony, Mrs G
Baanatyne, Lt
Begbie, Mr L B
Banks, Mr A
Baker, Mr J W and Mrs
Chamier, Capt W and Mrs
Claridge, Mr G
Darley, Mr B D O
Davison, Mr A
Franklin, Mr
Gordon, Mr St V D
Hulbert, Mr T E
Hull, Mr J W and Mrs
Hall, Miss
Howell, Mr H W
Inglis, Lt J
Murray, Major W and Mrs
Metta, Mr V N
Pike, Major M J W
Parker, Mrs G A
Pritchard, Mr J W
Robertson, Lt U A
Robson, Mr W and Mrs
Robinson, Mr J N
Thompkins, Mr R
Seymanska, Mrs F J.
Tatum, Capt H
Travers, Dr
Wright, Mr F A
Yorke, Mr A J

FROM BRINDISI.

Bell, Mr A M
Nichols, Maj N T

FROM PORTSAID—Wells, Mr.

FOR CALCUTTA—Pedley, Mrs F

FOR KARACHI.

Bannatyne, Mr N C
Cleave, Mr
Costello, Mrs J
Fyvie, Mr J J
Smith, Miss
Roberts, Lt W H
Buck, Miss W
Smith Ryan, Mr R

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TENOR

Gives a hint to tired people—

A letter has reached us from Signor Caruso, from which it is plain that the great tenor feels that fame is not without its anxieties. Of course his chief concern is the care of his marvellous voice, and there is a story told that when the San Francisco earthquake happened, he ran from his hotel in a sleeping suit, and immediately stopped in the street and sang a few notes in order to see whether the shock had damaged his voice. All people with an artistic or sensitive temperament are most susceptible to nervous shock or nerve weariness, and Signor Caruso says in the letter referred to, that he found the most effective remedy for his tired nerves was a dose of Phosferine. The most gifted people usually make the greatest demands on their Nerve Force, and it is evident that Signor Caruso found the restorative proprieties of Phosferine so beneficial that he feels constrained to confirm the testimony of innumerable correspondents in every rank of life.

Which he has proved reliable.

Signor ENRICO CARUSO writes :- "Ho provato la Phosferine preparata dei Senore Ashton e Parsons, e la ho trovato si molto efficacito per la stanchezza. Con i miglio si Saluto, ENRICO CARUSO."

(*Translation*) "I have tried the Phosferine of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons and have found it most efficacious when I am tired. With my best salutations, ENRICO CARUSO." July 3, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/9, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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Fragrant and refreshing.
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SPORTING NEWS.

THE ARMY CUP.

Date is fast approaching and those of us who make a point of having a bit on all the principal events in India will have to make up their minds finally now. Since I last wrote, in fact since betting began, the soldiers race has seen very few fluctuations in the betting and from what one can gather, the S. F. will be very much the same as it now stands. Dilerjung with a slight rise and fall has remained solid at the head of affairs and what racing there has been up-country has not altered much one's impressions since Poona finished. The final entries have brought one more pony into the reckoning, cut off, and I presume either Capt Toogood or Mr. Elgee, both good horsemen, will have the mount. He is a pony to be reckoned with, but as he will have to carry very near top weight, he cannot be given a very tall chance for anything but a possible place in the shop.

My strong advice in my notes of a week or so ago was to back Lomond both ways, as he was the best of his stable, and my remarks are fully borne out by the scratching of Honey who has really done nothing since he came out as a surprise packet, to the public, and won in such hollow fashion in Bombay. None of the others scratched are of any importance, and there are still only half a dozen who can be given a chance. The shortening of Cinque Ports' price proves pretty conclusively that he was not ready when beaten by Pasha and, if thereughly fit, I think these positions will be reversed. I cannot quite understand the inviting price Lomond keeps at, but am convinced this will be different before next week is very old. It is a peculiar fact that, though the grey is at such a long price, others are taking the same view as both *True Blue* and myself! Though Dilerjung's price did momentarily lengthen, as I anticipated in my last remarks, he has again shortened and this good sign does not make me alter, in the least, my recently expressed views that he should win with Lomond at a nice enough price to back 'both ways.'

The two Bombay teams I picked out to go a long way in the Poona Aga Khan Hockey Tournament are doing me well. They are, I see, to meet before the final and with the practise they have gained I should not be surprised to see the Customs beat the Royal Scots. The management have to be warmly congratulated on what must be the most successful of any of these Tournament's played in Poona despite the wretched condition in which our hill station is, I am quite convinced that there is no team individually as clever with their sticks as the team that enthusiastic sportsman, Mr. P. R. Cadell skippers, and should they have benefitted as much as I think they will have, by practice, they will win.

There is, I hear, to be no Cathedral High School Old Boys' team next hockey season in Bombay, so that all those who are now playing for the Customs will remain in the team and their Skipper should stand a more than fair chance of attaining his ambition of winning the Bombay Aga Khan Cup.

We are now entering upon the Yachting Season and it is pleasant to know there are one or two new boats expected in Bombay. The sport last year was not in the flourishing condition we have known it to be in and it needs a fillip an attempt at which we hear is to be made.

On the subject of our Harbour I notice the ferry service has made arrangements which should be gladly availed of by Bombayites. The trip is, of course, to the old familiar Elephanta Caves but though we most of us know them by heart, what could be more enjoyable than a whole-day picnic taking one's own edibles and drinkables? A start could be made by the morning boat to return by the one in the evening at about 6-30.

Mr. F. M. D. Sanderson, the Gymkhana Cricket Secretary, is keeping us quite in the dark as to the probable composition of the team to visit Calcutta till he is more certain of their abilites to make the journey, Capt, Grey, as I mentioned before, will be unable to go and Mr. R. H. Spooner is merely on a trip through India so that it is highly improbable we shall see him in flannels,

REX.

BENGAL PUNJAB RIFLE MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOVEMBER 15.

The Bengal Punjab Rifle meeting opened yesterday in fine shooting weather.

MATCH ONE—BRITISH.

Class A, 200 yards, Captain Faunthorpe of the Naini Tal Volunteers scored 33 points.

Class B.—Sergt Cutler G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 35 points.

Class C.—Sergt Judge, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 34 points.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Havildar Sheik Mohinuddin, 34 points.

MATCH TWO—SIX HUNDRED YARDS.

Class A.—Captain Newton, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, 84 points.

Class B, Colour Sergt Benthall, Naini Tal Volunteers, 33 points.

Class C.—Rifleman Gibbons Rifles Brigade, 33 points.

Native Troops.—Subadar Sham Singh, 26th Punjabis, 33 points.

MEERUT AUTUMN POLO.

Final.

17TH LANCERS vs. THE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNDENT.)

MEERUT, NOVEMBER 16.

There was a very large gathering on the Polo Ground this afternoon to witness the final match in the Meerut Autumn Polo tournament between the 17th Lancers. A team represented by Mr. Platt, Captain Melvill, Mr. Lockett and Captain Fletcher (back), and the Gymkhana team, represented by Messrs Saunders, Royal Irish Rifles, Adams 1. C. S, Major Cameron R. G. A. and Colonel Phayre, Divisional Staff (back). The umpires were Colonel Macan and Captain Buist. The weather was calm and pleasant and the ground in excellent order. For the latter condition the credit is due to Captain Melvill who will be remembered as a popular A. D. C. to General Wodehouse and who has borne the brunt of all arrangements. The 17th Lancers were "At Home" and their line band played during the game. We saw two good games on Wednesday, and the one to-day was equally good. The two teams were well matched and played a very fast game, the ball travelling freely up and down the ground. The very few scores were made out of well-fought contests.

Both the two Backs were all through placing brilliantly. The final success of the 17th Lancers was well deserved as Colonel Playre who in the absence of General Henry asked Mrs. Henry to present the Cup to the Victors said that it was very sporting of the 17th Lancers to split up their strength through three teams and it was very creditable to Meerut to have been able to put out eight teams for the tournament. The following are details :—

First Chukker. Play soon centred in the Gymkhana end whence Phayre got ball out to Midfield and shortly ball being worked to the Lancers end a subsidiary was signalled. The Lancers got a run to the Gymkhana end, but Adams by a strong shot drove the ball to mid-ground and following it an attack on Lancers' flags ensued, and a shot at goal clearly saved by Lockett and the ball being driven to mid-ground desultory play followed.

The second chukker witnessed some very level play both goals being often threatened but were well defended and was productive of no score.

Third Chukker.—The Lancers for the most part confined their play to the Gymkhana ground and threatened their flags where Phayre more than once relieved the pressure, but the Lancers renewed their assaults and were able to score one goal and soon a subsidiary.

The opening of the Fourth Chukker saw the Gymkhana pressing in front if the Lancers' flags till after a spell the Lancers' got the ball away and running it to the opposite end Platt soon after hit a goal.

On changing ends the Lancers were again on the offensive and added a minor point to the score.

The Fifth and last Chukker witnessed very level play; both sides in turn attacked, but the backs proved too sure in their defence and no scores were made, the Lancers coming out at the conclusion full time winners by two goals two subsidiaries to one subsidiary.

MEER UTRACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOVEMBER 15.

Through the Sustained efforts of the executive and the handicapper with the limited material at their hands we have been provided with very fair racing during three days, and sport to-day left little to be desired. Major Brown and Mr. Bryant, Royal Horse Artillery, have supervised all details and are responsible for the smooth working of arrangement. The two chases were very closely contested. There were three Army Cup candidates in the last race of the day namely Hafiz, Surbhab and Harmony. The outsider in the betting was Surbhab who led all through but finished all out and was lucky to win by neck. Last November in the last race of the meeting here Cinque-ports won the six furlongs race carrying 13lbs more and won in exactly the same time as Surbhab did to-day. On this form Surbhab has no chance in Cup race. The Races were timed by Messrs. Lund and Blockley's Chronograph. The following are the details :—

The Rapur Plate.

Butler's The Butler 9st 2lbs.....Barrett 1
Colonel Beaver's Singa 10st 7lbs.....Beehan 2
Sirdar Jewansingh's Mubarak Bakht 11st 2lbs
Hoyt 3

Also ran.—Red shot 10st 0lbs.

Betting,—6 to 4 on the Butler, 2 to 1 against Mubarakbakht, 3 to 1 Red Shot, 4 to 1 Singa.

The Race.—Mubarakbakht lead from the start to the quarter mile where the Butler drew up to him ; then in the rails Singa came up and displaced Mubarak, but could not stay on with the Butler who won easily by three quarters of a length ; one length between second and third. Time—1min 20 secs.

The Pony Chase.

Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second. Rs. 50 to third, a handicap for ponies 14-1 and under, distance two miles :—

Captain Bennet's Pin-fire 10st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Captain Malvain's Rifleman 11 10st 3lbs.....Bond 2
Johnstone's Youngsake 9 st 5lbs .....Johnstone 3

Also ran.—Tom 9st 11lbs ran out.

Betting.—Evens on Rifleman, 6 to 4 against Pinfire, 5 to 1 Tom 6 to 1 Youngsake.

The Race Pinfire and Youngsake in company showed the way from the other two till at the fourth fence the partnership of the latter pair was dissolved by Tom refusing near the six furlongs, Rifleman began to improve his position and at fence near the half mile Youngsake began to tire and was displaced by Rifleman who however could not get on terms with Pinfire who going well won by three lengths. A bad third. Time—4 min. 12 secs.

The Horse Chase.

Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third, a handicap for horses, distance two miles :—

Beaumont's Wales 11st .....Owner 1
Captain Bennett's Precarious 9st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Major Crawley's Pactolus 11st 12lb.....Mr Reynard 3

Also ran:—Kingpin 10st 9lb Aureole 10st, Biralee 10st

Betting :—2 to 1 against each Pactolus and Wales, 3 to 1 King Pin and Aureole, 6 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Pactolus and Kingpin early settled down with a lead and in Company showed the way, followed next by Wales' and Precarious in close order. At the mile King Pin was tiring and fell back ; then at the fence Pactolus hit the bank hard and lost ground letting Precarious and Wales up, but at the fence at head of the straight. Wales caught up to Precarious and after a good race home just won by a length, two lengths between second and third ; time not taken.

Maiden Welter Handicap.

Captain Marriott's Wily 10st 7lbs .....Bond 1
Colonel Beaver's " B " 9st 6lbs .....Beehan 2
Colonel Brown's Saglaride 9st .....Melsom 3

Also ran :—The Ranger 9st 9lbs Mooslat 8st 9lb,

Betting.—2 to 1 against Mooslat 3 to 1 each " B " and Saglavie 5 to 1 the others.

The Races :—Wily and " B " at once drew away and keeping in front all through Wily outstayed " B " within the distance and won by a length, Saglaire coming up strong at the finish was beaten for the second place by a head. Time—1 min, 3 3-5 secs.

The Sirdhana Plate.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Parlour Maid 10st 7lbs .....Southall 1
Captain Davis Glenlea 9st 5lb .....No Faile 2
Johnstones Alice 8st 8lbs.....Marrett 3

Also ran.—Felix 9st 10lb Blue Bell 8st 13lb.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Parlour Maid, 3 to 1 against each Felix and Glenlea 5 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Alice attended by Parlour maid and Felix led out and these maintained their positions till from the distance Parlourmaid drew to the front and came in winner by a length from Glenlea who coming up outstayed Alice by a neck. Time—61 1-5 secs.

The Kithore Plate.

Major Popham Young's Surkhab 8st 11lb.....Hoyt 1
Wilson and Jolliffe's High Flag 8st 4lb.....Melsom 2
Major Popham Young's Ittafaq 9st 3lbs.....Barrett 3

Also ran.—Jamecock 10st Harmony 7 1st 11b,

Betting :—3 to 1 against each Ittafaq High Flag, Harmony, 6 to 1 Jamecock 10 to 1 Surkhab,

The Race:—Surbhab attended by Jamecock led from the start, then from the quarter mile High Flag and Ittafaq displaced Jamecock and in the rails High Flag made his effort but Surbhab stayed out and won by a neck one length between second and third, Time—24 2-5 secs.

MEERUT SPORTS.

Second Day's Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOVEMBER 16.

B. P. R. A., 2nd day's results—Match Three—800 yards.

Class A.—Lt. Anderson 26. Punjabis 34.

Class B.—Lance-Corporal Fromptom, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers 35.

Class C.—Lance-Corporal Voice of the 15th Hussars 35, and Lance-Corporal Carrigan 35,

Tied Native Troops.—

Jemadar Dirga Mal of the 2nd Gurkhas 35,

Match No. IV.—900 Yards.

Class A.—Captain Graham of the E. I. Railway Volunteers 33.

Class B.—Sergeant O'Brien of N-W Railway Volunteers 33.

Clas C.—Private Lee of the 12th Lancers 33.

Native Troops.—

Jamadar Sanunan Nagarkoti, of the 3rd Gurkhas 33.

The other matches in progress will be completed to-morrow.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 16.

The Royal Scots and the Bombay Customs were in for the struggle this evening, and a hotly contested game it was right through. The Customs having beaten the Scots in the Bombay Tournament this year it was generally expected they would repeat the performance here, but the tables were turned and the the Scots just managed to score one goal in the second half to their *nil*. It was the Customs' own fault for having given away the goal to the Scotts. There were shouts from their own men to goalkeeper to let the ball go and when the ball was netted it was to the Customs' dismay that the referree pronounced it a legitimate score.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

D Class Handicap Race—Service Boats and non racing yachts—Sails at 3-15 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by
Swin	Scr	Capt R St I Gellispie, R E.
Swale	3" 0"	do.
Invicta	12' 30"	do.

Course No 16—Distance 6·3 miles. From Committee Vessel round N Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port, thence round N Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel. Time-limit—5-15 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Races—Sails to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by
Mog	Scr	Mr C H Byrne
Tomtit	Scr	A r J C Brooks
Lapwing	3' 0"	Capt R St J Gillespie, R E
Chitha	4' 30"	Mr J J Welch.
Coralie	7' 30"	Comdr J Wilson, R I M
Maus	5' 30"	Officer's, R E

Course No 16—Distance 6·3 miles—From Committee Vessel round N Karanja Buoy leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port, thence round N Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel. Time-limit—6-5 p.m.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

Private Dickson of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who occupied quarters in the 3rd storey of Dalhousie Barracks, Fort William, was found on Wednesday night lying on the ground floor, unconscious and terribly injured. He died in the Military Station Hospital. It is believed that he fell from his quartars. An inquest will be held.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding the Western Command, on tour, will arrive in Bombay at 6-40 a. m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant, returning to Poona at 3 p. m. on Friday, the 23rd idem, Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure of the General Commanding.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SARA BRIDGE PROJECT.

In the House of Commons, Friday, Oct, 26. Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he has received from India the report of a meeting held at Darjeeling on September 27 to protest against the delay caused by his postponement of the Sara Bridge project, adopted by the Government in, 1903, and the resolutions passed at the meeting ; on what ground the execution of the project has been so long delayed ; and when it is intended to carry it through.

Mr. Morley : I have not received a report of a meeting at Darjeeling on the subject of the Sara Bridge project. The resolution adopted by the Secretary of State in 1904 was to defer a decision as to the best site for a bridge over the Ganges in Bengal until further experience had been acquired of the direction of the traffic on the completion of certain lines then in progress. The question of the site to be adopted has not yet been settled, and I am unable to say when the bridge, which will be very costly and involve serious engineering considerations, will be undertaken.

PAY OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

On Monday, Oct.29. Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether Bombay is the only province in India to which the increase of pay in the police department has not yet been extended ; and whether, seeing that five lacs were sanctioned last year and two and a half lacs this year for that purpose, it will be possible to bring the new reorganisation scheme into force with effect from April 1, 1906, in Bombay, so far as relates to the European administration officers.

Mr. Morley : The new scale of pay was extended to the Bombay Presidency on Aug, 31 last, with effect from April 1, 1906.

SUPERSESSION OF MADRAS POLICE OFFICERS BY A BURMA OFFICIAL.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State fo India : Whether he has received, through the Indian Government, memorials addressed to him by twelve European police officers in the Madras Police Force who complain of having been superseded, to the injury of their immediate and future prospects by the importation of an official from Burma ; whether he has yet received any official information as to the reasons which led the Government of Madras to assign to the officer transferred from the Burma to the Madras Police the particular place in the list allotted to him ; whether it is proposed to relieve the grievances complained of in the Burma Police, by further transfers of officers to other provinces and if so, whether due regard will be had in giving them appointments to the interests and prospects of those who are already on the lists in those provinces.

Mr. Morley : The memorials have not yet been received through the Government of India, and I am afraid that I can at present add nothing to the answer given to the hon. member on May 14 last.

THE MOPLAH BATTALION.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for War : Whether the Government of India has proposed the mustering out of the two battalions of Moplahs, on the ground that they return excessive sick rates ; whether he is aware that such battalions of men from a climate of which excessive moisture and heat are the characteristics were removed, immediately after leaving Southern India to a North-West frontier station, the characteristics of the climate of which are extreme dryness and cold ; whether at all recruiting centres in South India an agency is now engaged in dissuading men from enlisting, on the score of the treatment the Moplah battalions have received ; whether South Indian regiments have participated in the increases in the number of officers allotted to North Indian regiments ; and whether in view of the effect of returning discontented Moplah ex-sepoys to the Malabar district in which so many Moplah outbreaks have occurred, he will take steps to prevent the discouragement of recruiting in Southern India, in view of the fact that recruiting in the Punjab and Northern India is becoming more difficult and precarious.

Mr. Morley : One of the two Moplah battalions was sent to Dera Ismail Khan with a view to training them for the field army and giving them frontier experience. They were withdrawn after three months, having broken down in health. No proposal has reached me for the reduction of either of the battalions. I am not aware of any agency being engaged at recruiting centres in dissuading men from enlistment, and I do not know that any steps are required to prevent the discouragement of recruiting in Southern India. I have not yet received a report as to the allotment of the officers provided under the recent increase but it is the intention of the Government of India to allot British officers proportionately to established native strength, which in the case of some Madras has recently been reduced.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs : Whether any agreement has been arrived at between his Majesty's Government and that of Russia in relation to Persia ; and, if so, whether he is in a position to give the terms of such arrangement.

Mr. Runciman : No general agreement has been arrived at. The two Governments have discussed the events which have recently happened in Persia, with the object of avoiding any conflict of interest and of acting together when possible to preserve the *status quo*

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

Mr. T. L. Corbett asked the Secretary of State for India : What steps the Government has taken to carry out the unanimous Resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of the opium traffic between India and China.

Mr. Morley : The hon. member is no doubt aware that the Chinese Government are understood to be contemplating the issue of regulations for restricting the cultivation, import, and consumption of opium. His Majesty's Government have not received any communication from the Chinese Government, but, as I have already stated they are prepared when specific proposals are put before them by that Government to consider them in a sympathetic spirit, and his Majesty's Minister at Peking has been instructed to make a communication to this effect to the Chinese Government.

THE MAURITIUS GARRISON.

Mr. Boland asked the Secretary of State for War. Whether he can state the reason for the increase in the strength of the Mauritius Garrison which has been taking place during the last five years ; what has been the amount paid for the purchase of land from private people for military purposes during that period; what has been the cost of the erection of new barracks in Mauritius ; and can he state what has been the amount of local taxation levied in order to meet this additional military expenditure.

Mr. Haldane: The establishment of the Mauritius garrison has been slightly reduced during the last few years, though the actual strength was somewhat depleted at the beginning of that period, owing to the war. The amount paid for purchase of land during the last five years was 4,024*l.*, and 124,050*l.* was spent upon new barracks, As the Colony pays a fixed percentage of its revenue as a military contribution, no additional local taxation has been levied for military purposes.

THE REVISED ESTATES LAND BILL.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the Madras Government proposes to refer the revised Estates Land Bill to district and divisional officers, to public bodies, and to experts before passing into Law a measure to which many of those interested entertain strong objections.

Mr. Morley : The provisions of the Bill are still under discussion. I have no doubt that it is the intention of the Government of Madras to give all proper facilities for public criticism before the Bill is passed into law.

TRADE ROUTES BETWEEN INDIA AND TIBET.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view to developing trade in general, and trade in tea in particular between India and Tibet, the Government of India proposes to make the road to Chumbi fit for cart traffic or otherwise to improve the trade routes.

Mr. Morley : The Government of India have submitted no proposals as to the road to Chumbi or the improvement of the trade routes.

THE AGITATION IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he proposes to lay any Papers revealing the history of the agitation against the constitution of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the origin of such agitation in Calcutta, the encouragement of such agitation in England. and the intentions of the Government in respect of the maintenance of the existing administrative arrangements.

Earl Percy also inquired whether the right hon. gentleman would consider the expediency of laying papers relating to the resignation of Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, recently Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, with a view to dispelling any misconception to which that resignation might have given rise. (Cheers).

Mr. Morley : As regards the past, I consider it would be contrary in the highest degree to the public interest to present papers such as the hon. gentleman describes. As regards the future, it has already been stated so often and so explicitly that his Majesty's Government look upon the partition of Bengal as a settled fact, that it appears superfluous to publish any further statement on the subject.

In answer to the question of the noble lord, if he will ask for papers I see no objection whatever in presenting to the House the papers—not very voluminous—which immediately concern the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller. (Hear, hear.)

In view of the reply to his first question, Mr. Rees intimated that he would not ask three other questions relating to the same subject of which he havi given notice.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance How rd. Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

Admiralty Oct, 27.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 16, 1903, Retired Chief Officer of Coastguard J Gunn has been granted the rank of honorary lieutenant,

Royal Marine Ligh Inf.—Major H S N White, M V O, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883.

Oct, 29.

Sub-Lieut, L F Potter has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet ; Paymater W Bell has been promoted to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty' fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve,—In accordance with the regulation for the Royal Naval Reserve Lieut W H R Dyett has been placed on the Retired List,

Admiralty, 30th October, 1906.

The notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 2nd instant notifying the promotion of Sub-Lieutenant Ralph Burland Bodilly to the rank of Lieutenant is hereby cancelled.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—

Grahem Cuningham Glen.
Ronald Mountstevens Fraser.

Admiralty, 31st October,, 1906.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenan's have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet vis :—

Horatio Westmacott.
Frederick Gascoigne Charsley.
Dated 18th October, 1905.

Beauchamp Arbuthnot Francis. Dated 30th October 1905.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 23rd instant, the date of the promotion of Boatswain Samuel Rogers to the rank of Chief Boatswain should be the 13th October, 1906, and not as therein stated.

Boatswain William Vosper Smith has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatwain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 20th October, 1906.

Staff Surgeon Arthur Gaskell, F R C S has this day been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in His Majesty S Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Gibson Cotter is placed on a Supplementary Half-pay List, on completing six years' service in the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Louis Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Cotter to half-pay.

Captain Edmund Manaton Carpenter Ommanney to be Major. vice Gordon, promoted. Dated 1st November 1906.

Admiralty 1st November.

Deputy Inspector-General James Porter, C B, M D, M A, has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet.

Fleet Surgeon William Tait, M B, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet.

Dated 10th October,

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve,

Lieutenant Sidney Julius Meyrick, Royal Navy, has this day been appointed a Commander Instructor.

War Office, Pall Mall, November 2nd, 1906

2nd Life Guards, Lieutenant Sir Morgan G Crofton Bart, to be Captain, vice J of Brinton, M V O, D S O, promoted, Dated 30th October, 1906.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Major Edward R Gordon retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd November, 1906.

Captain Frederick H Allhusen to be Major, vice E R Gordon, Dated 3rd November, 1906.

20th Hussars, Captain John C L Bott is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry, Dated 12th October, 1906.

Lieutenant Philip G Mason to be Captain, vice C MacG Dunbar, seconded. Dated 29th September 1906.

21st (Empress of Indian's) Lancers, Captain Robert R Dick-Cunyngham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Dated 18th October. 1906.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery Brevet Colonel Arbuthnott J Hughes, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st November, 1906.

Major Reginald M Rodwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A J Hughes, Dated 1 st November, 1906.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Hickman C Molesworth retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd November, 1906,

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors :—Henry G Leahy, on the Seconded List. Dated 22nd September, 1906.

Lyons D Fraser, on the Seconded List. Dated 22nd September, 1906.

Brevet Major Francis R Patch vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R W Fuller, appointed to the Native Mountain Artillery, India. Dated 22nd September 1906.

George McK Franks. on the Seconded List. Dated 29th September 1906.

Hugh B Roberts, on the Seconded List. Dated 29th September, 1906.

Henry A Young, on the Seconded List, Dated 29th September, 1906.

Alfred J Peile, vice M M Morris, promoted Dated 29th September, 1906

Captain Donald F Tulloch is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, India Dated 8th October, 1906.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Bertram A Francis to be Lieutenant, vice C V S Skrimshire. appointed to the Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion. Dated 3rd November 1907.

Hon Kon-Singapore Battalion, Subadar Ahmed Din to be Subadar Major, on augmentation, Dated 22nd June, 1906.

Havildar Major Bulaka Singh to be Jemadar, vice Natha Singh, retired. Dated 3rd November, 1906,

To be Assistant Instructor :—

Captain Henry C. R. Hime, M B, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 5th February, 1906.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend Charles H Murphy, M A, Chapto the Forces, First Class, retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd November, 1906.

The Reverend Richard W P Welles, M A, Chaplain to the Forces. Fourth Class, resigns his Commission. Dated 3rd November, 1906.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired :—Miss E G Barrett Miss M E Brewer Miss J G Dalton Miss E B Darnell Miss M Fisher Miss M German,

The undermentioned Lady to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 21st September, 1906 :—Miss Mary McKenna.

Army Pay Department.

Colonel Richard B B Ternan, half-pay, retires on retired pay on account of ill-health. Dated 3rd November, 1906.

The undermentioned Captains are permanently appointed to the Army Pay Department, retaining their substantive rank :—

Halkett W M Down, from The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 13th December, 1902.

Francis Fowke, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 10th October, 1903, Lieutenant Robert W Macfie from the King's (Liverpool Regiment), is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Department with the substantive rank of Captain in the Army Dated 17th October, 1903.

Half-Pay.

Major and Brevet Colonel Francis J Davies from Grenadier Guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 29th October, 1906.

Brevet.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels

Henry D'U Keary, D S O, Commandant, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry). Dated 10th September, 1906.

Eden Vansittar, Commandant 2nd Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 10th September, 1906.

Arthur W Forbes, Commandant 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Dated 11th September, 1906,

Charles E Choghill, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 28th October, 1906.

James E Caunter, Second in Command. Royal Military College. Dated 28th October, 1906.

Betram P Portal, D S O, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers. Dated 30th October, 1906.

Arthur B Dunsterville, The East Surrey Regiment. Dated 2nd November, 1906,

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel, Francis O B Foote, half-pay retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd November, 1906.

Colonel Edward G Grogan, C B, on completion of his period of sevice on the Staff, is placed on half-pay. Dated 3rd November, 1906,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Harvey Alexander, D S O, retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd November. 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James E Caunter, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay. Dated 29th October, 1906.

Major Colin D Johnstone Cammandant Detention Barracks, retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd November, 1906.

The date of the grant of the local rank of Captain in the Army to Captain George N Sheffield. 3rd Battalion, The Essex Regiment, whilst employed as a Company Commander with the West African Frontier Force, is 21st April, 1906, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 9th October, 1906.

Reserve of officers,

Lieutenant A E Haserick to be Captain. Dated 18th October, 1902.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon Major Murdo Mackenzie to be Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd October 1906,

The Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant F Walker resigns his Commission. Dated 3rd November, 1906.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King, after spending the week-end with Sir E. Cassel, returned from Newmarket to London on Monday.—The Duke of Connaught last week unveiled 16 St. Paul's cathedral Tablet in memory of Field-Marshal Sir J. Hinton Stokes.

Drama.—At Daly's Theatre, a musical comedy, adapted by Captain Basil Hood from Sardou's *Les Merveilleuse*, is being played.

Ecclesiastical.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales has adjourned for a month.—The Bishop of Oxford is proceeding against a clergyman for practising reservation of the Sacrament.—A fund is being raised for church extension in Liverpool diocese.—Mr. Birrell spoke on Wednesday at the opening of an institute at the Claremont Central Mission of the London Congregational Union. He urged the importance of the study and discussion of theology.

Education.—At Cambridge University a Congregation has agreed to changes involving the abolition of the "senior wrangler."—Lord Rosebery opened last week the library of London University.—Mill-hill School is celebrating its centenary, and Mr. Birrell spoke on Friday at the Old Mill-hillians dinner.

Football.—The South Africans beat Newport on Saturday. Oxford University were beaten by Old Merchant Taylors, and Cambridge by Old Leysians On Wednesday the South Africans beat Glamorganshire by two tries to one.

Ireland.—The executive of the Irish Unionist Alliance expresses satisfaction with Mr. Balfour's denial that there are any compromising letters with reference to Sir A. MacDonnell's appointment.—A futile attempt to make another disorderly protest against the National Anthem occurred at the Royal University on Saturday, and was followed by a disloyal demonstration out of doors.—Mr. Stephen Gwynn (Nationalist) and Captain Shawe-Taylor (Independent Unionist) have been nominated for the Galway City election.

Labour.—The Government has secured the Independent Labour party's support for the Trade Disputes Bill by futher concessions.

Law.—The High Court has granted Mr. Williamson, the unseated member for Worcester, relief from penalties under the Corrupt Practices Act.—The Court has upheld a refusal of the Registrar of Trade Marks to register a "Tablone" on account of its similarity to "Tabloida."—The President of the Divorce Division calls attention to the scandal of persons applying for divorce who are themselves guilty.—The charge of disorderly conduct against Lieut. C. Hay Forbes, R. N., has been dismissed.—The editor of *Judy* has been convicted of publishing advertisements from dealers in obscene photographs and books.

London.—The County Council has reduced its scheme of new tramway construction from £1,381,000 to £160,000.

Lord Bute on Monday opened at Cardiff new municipal buildings and law courts.

Naval and Military.—Early next year Lord C. Beresford will become Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, Sir C. C. Drury of the Mediterranean Fleet, Sir A. G. Curzon Howe of the Atlantic Fleet, Rear-Admiral Bridgeman of the Home Fleet, Rear-Admiral Adam of the Second and Rear-Admiral Inglefield of the Fourth Cruiser Squardon. Sir W. H. May becomes Second and Rear-Admiral Winslow Fourth Sea Lord. Sir D. H. Bosanquet becomes Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Rear-Admiral Fisher Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, and Prince Louis of Battenberg Second-in-command of the Mediterranean Fleet.—Mr. Haldane, at Colchester, last week, said the Government aimed at a national military policy ; and at Reading he said he hoped to form a nucleus for the administrative staff of the Army by getting a certain number of officers trained at the School of Economics.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on October 25 the motion to go into Committee on the Education Bill was agreed to, after debate. On the 29th the discussion in Committee began. Lord Heneage's amendment to insert words preventing any school from being recognised as a public school " unless some portion of the school hours of every day is set apart for religious instruction," was carried against the Government by 256 to 56. On the 30th, Clause 1 was agreed to. The Archbishop of Canterbury's amendment to Clause 7, providing that the local education authority "shall, if required by the owners," continue any existing voluntary school, was carried by 209 against 47 on the 31st.—The House of Commons discussed the Plural Voting Bill in Committee on the 25th, 26th, and 29th, numerous amendments being rejected by large majorities. On the 29th, also, Mr. Redmond raised a debate on the failure of the Government and the Estate Commissioners to reinstate Irish evicted tenants.

Soap.—Grocers and oilmen are declaring that they will boycott the products of soap combination.

Sunday Observance.—On Monday a Mansionhouse meeting in favour of Sunday observance was addressed by the Bishop of Stepney, Father Bernard Vaughan and Lord Avebury.

Temperance.—The National Temperance League concluded its jubilee conference on Friday.—On Tuesday the Temperance Legislation League held a demonstration in the Queen's-hall. Lord Courtney, Sir T. P. Whittaker, M. P., and Lady Henry Somerset spoke in favour of allowing local authorities to try "disinterested management."

The Highgate Tram-car Disaster is attributed by the Board of Trade investigator to defective brakes and the motor-man's blundering.

Women Suffrage.—Two of the ladies arrested at Westminister have been released, and the others are to be treated as first-class misdemeanants. Mr. G. Meredith Mr. G. B. shaw, and Mrs. Fawcet write advocating the, ladies' cause.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New South Wales Assembly has passed Bills providing for a compulsory penny rate on unimproved capital value, and for the construction of a railway connecting the Northern rivers district with the main northern system.

Canada.—The revised tariff to be submitted to Parliament will embody *maximum and minimum* lists, with a British preference lower than the latter.—Public opinion is deeply stirred by an exposure of wholesale bribery in Ontario.—The Minister of Finance has been re-elected.—The wheat crop of the prairie provinces is estimated at 99, 800,000 bushels.

Newfoundland.—The Legislature will meet in January to assert colonial authority in the fishery question by fresh laws.

New Zealand

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE SOLACE OF GREAT MINDS.

It is an interesting coincidence that Lord Rosebery's first appearance in London, following the delightful surprise which he has given us in the form of his sketch of Lord Randolph Churchill, should be for the purpose of opening a library—that of the London University, of which he is Chancellor. He might tell the world some interesting stories of the libraries of two very notable men—that which Napoleon always carried with him on his military expeditions, and that which Cecil Rhodes built up. Mr. Stead has given us a glimpse of the reading matter which most attracted the Colossus. Gibbon seems to have been his favourite author, but Marcus Aurelius was his pocket bible, as little edition of Thomas a Kempis was that of General Gordon. He expected to be imprisoned over the Raid. What he meant to do was this: to go to the Tower before being arrested, sit calmly down in the cell in which Raleigh spent his long years of imprisonment, think over what that gallant spirit suffered; then, when his own turn came, go to Holloway Gaol, to enter upon a definite course of reading.

THE READING OF COLOSSUS.

From another source we get an idea as to what would have composed the library from which the books would be taken. Such a library was ready. Rhodes showed it to Lord Ronald Gower, all packed up in boxes at his hotel. There were eighty-one volumes, translations from classic authors, mostly histories. Among them were seven volumes of Galba, Othe, and Vitllius; seven of Vespasian, three of Titus, six of Domitian, four of Nerva, seven of Trajan, ten of Hodrian, seven of Antoninus, seven of Marcus Aurelius, two of Commodus, two of "Courtesans of Greece and Rome," two of "Rome and the Empire," nine of the "Private Life of the Romans," four of Cagnot's "Roman Army in Africa," one of Nero, one of the "Laws of Lucian," and Ogilvy's "Africa." For his library, Lord Ronald Gower tells us, Mr. Rhodes paid Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, the colossal sum of £2000.

THE WISE OLD SEA.

The investigations of the Commission which is considering the question of coast erotion show the matter to be a far more complicated one than most people had imagined. The attempt of this landowner or that to protect his land may not only be abortive so far as his own case is concerned: it may result in serious damage elsewhere. The ways of the sea may be interestingly contrasted at this time of the year at Blackpool and Southport. At the former place a high tide on a stormy day will carry the waves into the shops on the "front," and out to sea goes all the stock. Just across the water, at Southport, they have to build tramways to reach the waves and artificial lakes on the foreshore to keep the sea in touch with the town. Many years ago we had a Commission whose inquiries proved that the harvests of our fishermen do not diminish the population of the sea. Frank Buckland, as he stood watching the mighty rollers breaking on the Cornish coast, remarked to a companion, "What a fool the House of Commons is compared to the Atlantic Ocean!"

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Which is the favourite Dickens portrait? The dreamy Byronic mien which Maclise depicted undoubtedly appealed to Dickens, but he did not in after years try to live up to his picture. To the amazement of his friends, he grew a moustache. Forster had commissioned Mr. Frith to paint the author's portrait, and they waited, hoping that the passion for the moustache would die away and carry the appendage in its wake. But the moustache waxed bigger, and, to make matters worse, a beard appeared. Then the plunge had to be taken lest the abomination should be completed by the addition of whiskers. There is a charming early portrait of Browning done by Lehmann. In that the poet appears clean-shaven. Seventeen years later it was proposed to reproduce the portrait in book form. The artist thought that one-more up-to-date should be given, for in the meantime Browing had grown a beard. The poet protested that he loved the old picture, and, rather than be unlike it, he would shave off his beard.

THE ART SENTRY.

American picture-buyers have hit upon what appears to them a good scheme for arriving at the value of a work of art. They have discovered, it seems, that the dealers, in taking a picture into the country, may put its value for duty for too high, so that customers may pay in proportion. Now in the case of a dispute they take the work to the appraiser at the Customs Office and get an official valuation. But this cuts both ways. A firm which was importing a Gainsborough not long ago were notified that, whereas they had declared the value at £3000 odd, the real value was twice that sum, therefore these gentlemen at the port are not infallible. An artist who had put a great deal of labour into a picture which was destined to win fame displayed it before the Customs officers at a German port "Oh," said the officials, after looking at the work, you can take that in free. That's not a painting; that's rubbish!"

A CELESTIAL EDICT.

If anything should come of the Imperial edict against opium-smoking in China, the reform will be a feather in the cap of sons of the Taipings. Tien-wan, the monster who imposed himself as "Heavenly King" upon the people of Nankin, had one count to his credit. He strictly forbade the use of opium. His prohibition was effective where his rule held good. Not only was it backed by military force; it had behind it a Celestial authority. For all his edicts were supposed to be the outcome of spiritual visions. If a man had to abandon the pigtail it was because the impostor had had a vision; if a thousand people were to lose their heads, the reason was the same. No one questioned the edicts. Pigtails and heads dropped off and opium pipes died out, so long as this self-appointed king's reign lasted.

FOUNDED ON SMOKE.

The report of the shortage of the tobacco crop in Virginia is bad news for Belfast. Once upon a time it would have meant disaster to Glasgow. The Second City of the Empire laid the foundations of its prosperity upon tobacco smoke. Liverpool had held the monopoly, but soon after the Union the northern city began to compete in earnest. A number of merchants sent out shipments to Virginia, the cargoes to be exchanged for tobacco. The captain in charge of the venture showed a pile of gold as the outcome of the deal, but could not supply any accounts. The next man sent brought home perfectly kept accounts, but no gold. Thereafter the tobacco trade was taken up systematically by four men, named Cunningham, Ritchie, Spiers, and Glassford. They prospered amazingly, and soon Glasgow was importing more than half the tobacco brought into Great Britain. The American War of Independence checked this trade, but so much wealth had been accumulated in Glasgow that there was no difficulty in developing other industries which have more permanently established the fortunes of the city of the Clyde.

DEGREES AND FEES.

The discussion which has followed upon Mr. Asquith's reference to the price of university degrees is one which has often been up before. The epigrammatist took a hand when a certain officer, unable to meet the demand, had to decline the degree which it was proposed to confer upon him:—

"Oxford, no doubt you wish me well,
But, prithee, let me be;
I can't, alas! be D. C. L.,
Because of L. S. D."

Other dignities offered, net by the universities, have had to be refused on the same ground, though there has not been a poet handy to commemorate the sacrifice.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

In the old days graduates of Dublin University who qualified to vote for Oxford in the simple manner which Mr. Asquith has described had not quite so simple a course to possession of the franchise. They were eager to have the Oxford degrees, so the authorities responsible for granting them doubled their prices. Whereat the poet broke out:—

"When Alma Mater her kind heart enlarges,
Charges her graduates, graduates, her charges,
What safer rule could guide the accountant's pen
Than that of doubling fees for Dublin's men!"

That doubling of fees might have had effect upon the qualifications of some of that historic coachload of "godless and briefless barristers" whom Macaulay drove down from the Inns of Court to turn the scale in favour of Catholic Emancipation. It was then the turn of the opponents of Catholic Emancipation to declare that the result of the poll did not represent the true views of the university.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, November 17.

25. Musketry—Sunday the 18th instant—The Ride Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, November 17.

71 DRILLS.

No. 1 Co.—To-day Saturday the 17th Instant.
Battery drill on the 6" Mk. VII at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m.
Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Co.—To-day Saturday the 17th instant.
Battery Drill on the 10" R.M.L. Guns at Mahalaxmi Fort at 6 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

72 GLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be glass Firing Practice including spoon competitions under I V E A Rules, on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday next, the 18th instant commencing at 7 a.m.

F. C. JESKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B V A.

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Original Price Rs. 175—Sale Price Rs. 100 only.

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A Minerva Motor Cycle—3 1/2 *H. P. (Slightly used) Rs. 350 only.*

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You can now take up a treatment of Electricity feeling positively certain that the results for which you are being treated will be attained. Still there exists a certain amount of scepticism with reference to the value of Eletricity in the treatment of disease. This scepticism is undoubtedly due to the improper application of Electricity to patients who have debited Electricity with the failure without considering that the treatment may have been applied in total ignorance of established rules. But the time has arrived and Electricity has now become a recognized branch of study in nearly every country. Splendid results have been attained by every practitioner using it. Practical experience has proved that such ailments as Uric Acid Troubles, Digestive Kidney and Liver Troubles, Functional Disorders, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, and many other forms of disease, can be cured by using the proper application of an Electric current. I have discovered a form of application which is wonderful in its effect, and perfected an appliance which generates a mild continuous current of Electricity that can be regulated by the patient at will. It is known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

Years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You will wear it with comfort at night, and the ELECTRICITY infused into your body, cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weaknesses.

The following is from one of the many:—

Prome, Lower Burma, 8th August, 1906.

C. G. COOK, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Your high grade Battery received and accepted on the 1st instant. Thank you very much for the same. I have been using it for the past seven days and find it doing me good already. The attachment wire to be used for the ankle is too short for me as I am six feet tall. I have, however, made one myself and find it answers very well. I have every confidence in the Battery and I am certain it will do me all the good in the world. I have spoken to several friends about it and have also shown it to them, so you may hear from them soon. Thanking you again for it.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. FARRELL, Telegraph Master.

Further information, most useful, is contained in a treatise on Electricity which I have published, a copy of which I shall be pleased to send Free and Post Paid to those who will write or send a Post Card to

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In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

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ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give relief from gasping for breath

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These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

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